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INTIMATIONS

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TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	7.10 a.m.	
7.30 " 8.00 "	every 15 minutes	Stop-ping
8.00 " 8.20 "	" 10 "	"
8.30 " 8.47 "	" 15 "	Non Stop
8.47 " 8.54 "	" 15 "	Stopping
8.54 " 9.04 "	" 15 "	Non Stop
9.04 " 9.11 "	" 15 "	Non Stop
9.11 " 9.20 "	" 15 "	Non Stop
9.20 " 9.30 "	" 15 "	Non Stop
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 p.m.	every 10 minutes	Stop-ping
11.30 " 12.00 p.m.	" 15 "	"
12.40 " 12.47 "	" 15 "	Non Stop
12.47 " 12.57 "	" 15 "	Non Stop
12.57 " 1.04 "	" 15 "	Non Stop
1.04 " 1.13 "	" 15 "	Non Stop
1.13 " 1.20 "	" 15 "	Non Stop
1.20 p.m. to 4.00 "	every 10 minutes	Stop-ping
4.10 " 4.20 "	" 15 "	"
4.30 " 4.50 "	" 10 "	"
4.50 " 5.04 "	" 15 "	Non Stop
5.04 " 5.17 "	" 15 "	Non Stop
5.17 " 5.27 "	" 15 "	Non Stop
5.27 " 5.34 "	" 15 "	Non Stop
5.34 " 5.44 "	" 15 "	Non Stop
5.44 " 5.54 "	" 15 "	Non Stop
5.54 " 6.04 "	" 15 "	Non Stop
6.04 " 6.10 "	" 15 "	Non Stop

SUNDAYS.

7.00 a.m.	7.10 a.m.		
7.30 a.m.	8.30	every 15 minutes	
8.30 "	11.00	"	10 "
1.15 "	12.00 noon	"	15 "
2.00 noon	1.00 p.m.	"	10 "
1.00 p.m.	2.30	"	15 "
2.30 "	4.30	"	10 "
4.30 "	5.30	"	15 "
5.30 "	6.30	"	10 "
	6.40		Non Stop
	6.57		Stopping
	6.57		Non Stop
	7.04		Stopping
	7.13		Non Stop
	7.20		Stopping
	7.30		Non Stop
	7.37		Stopping
	7.47		Non Stop
	7.54		Stopping
	8.03		Non Stop
	8.10		Stopping

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WETHERED'S RECORD-BREAKING GOLF.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

EDINBURGH, October 3rd.
Roger Wethered, the Amateur Champion, gained fresh laurels at the autumn meeting of the Royal and Ancient Club at St. Andrews. Two years ago he set up a new record in the club's medal meetings with a round of 73. He has now lowered the club record by a stroke, compiling a score of 72 after a very unpromising start with a 6. It was a great triumph of temperament to set behind him a hole where he had thrown away two strokes on the green, and then set out to play for the rest of the round golf which was well-nigh perfect. He made it look very easy, yet how difficult it really was the rest of the players found. Even the 76 Douglas Currie had earlier returned was never touched for the second medal, and player after player who should have beaten 78 if to displace a 72 was quite beyond them failed, and Wethered proved once again how great a master of the stroke game he is. The silver homecoming for the best net handicap score was won by Lord Altrive with 81 (12) 72. For the George Glenzie Medal, which goes to the best aggregate at the spring and autumn meetings, there was a tie between J. L. C. Jenkins, with 80 and 79, and Vivian Pollock, with 79 and 80.

BOXING.
Angie Ratner, New York, and Johnnie Brown, Hamilton, fought a drawn battle at the Drill Hall, Forrest Road, Edinburgh. The contest was over 20 rounds; the stakes—2500 a-side—were the highest ever offered in Scotland. The fight was evenly contested throughout, and although Brown had a slight advantage at the half-way stage, he threw it away in the twelfth and thirteenth rounds. The referee was left with a difficult decision to make, and his award was probably the best that could have been given.

A FULL FIELD AND GOOD RUGBY.

Although without four of their strongest players, Heriot's, the Rugby Champions, made a journey to Jed Forest confidently. Jed Forest were also under strength, but entering into the fray with characteristic abandon, were able to upset Heriot's plans for quite a long time. It was a determined rather than a pretty game, but Heriot's stamped themselves as the more resourceful side. A. H. Brown was their outstanding player, and was best supported behind by G. Brown and R. M. Kinnear; of the forwards none did better than A. M. Murray, the British hammer-throwing International, who revelled in the rough and tumbles. The West of Scotland were badly mauled by Glasgow Academicals, and never had a show. The Academicals were a well-balanced side, and again showed first-class form. Hillhead F.P.'s also went down heavily before Glasgow High School F.P.'s. Edinburgh Institution F.P.'s gave the Watsonians quite a good game at Myreside, and might possibly have emerged from a not-uneven contest with divided honours had J. Herdman, one of their forwards not been placed *hors de combat* with a dislocated shoulder before the home side gained their first of two tries. Last season's fortune would appear to be again dogging the Royal High School F.P.'s, for they finished the game against the old boys of Stewart's College at Inverleith without their captain, J. P. O'Donnell, whose shoulder had been stayed in in the first half.

Principal results—
Jedforest, 0; Heriot's, 16.
Watsonians, 8; Erin, Institution, 0.
Stewart's College, 11; Royal High School, 0.
Kelso, 0; Hawick, 0.
Gala, 20; Earsington, 0.
West of Scotland, 0; Glasgow Acad's, 37.
Glasgow High School, 45; Hillhead High School, 4.

GLASGOW CUP FINAL.
Rangers have made the Glasgow Cup competition one of their stepping stones to fame. The Ibrox club played in the first final in 1888, losing to Cambuslang, and last week they contested the thirty-seventh final against Third Lanark, whom they defeated by 3-1. Very little interest was taken in this last fight, nobody expected the old "Volunteers" to win, and they didn't.

THE LEAGUE.
Airdrieonians took advantage of Rangers' absence from the League competition by registering a victory that again placed them at the top of the table. At home to Clyde, the Lanarkshire club were in irresistible form, and made the biggest score (6-1) in an afternoon unusually prolific in goals, and altogether enhanced their prospects as aspiring champions. The ability of the Airdrie side is reassuring, as none of the other competitors are showing consistency, and Rangers otherwise would probably have little difficulty in retaining their title. "Heart of Midlothian," from whom so much was expected, had another set-back, Ay United defeating them. It was the Edinburgh club's first home defeat—the first occasion, indeed, in which a goal had been scored against them at Tynecastle in the present campaign. Averaging now but one point per match, however, it is to be feared that their championship chances are negligible. Celtic secured the points at Aberdeen after a weak display on the part of the Pittodrie team.

League results—
Aberdeen, 0; Celtic, 2.
Airdrieonians, 6; Clyde, 1.
Falkirk, 0; Partick Thistle, 1.
Heart of Midlothian, 2; Ay United, 3.
Kilmarnock, 1; Dundee, 2.
Motherwell, 3; Clydebank, 2.
Queen's Park, 1; Hibernians, 1.
Raith Rovers, 4; Morton, 0.
St. Mirren, 4; Hamilton Academicals, 1.

LARGEST SILVER BLOCK MINED IN N. ONTARIO.

The Department of Mines has received a block of silver ore weighing over two tons and containing over 30,000oz. of silver, from the Keeley mines in Northern Ontario. This is the largest individual block of silver ore of such richness ever mined in Northern Ontario. It is intended to place it as a Government exhibit in the Parliament Buildings.

THE CENTENARY OF THE "LANCET."

MEDICINE 100 YEARS AGO.

The centenary of the *Lancet*, the first medical weekly paper, occurs during the coming week, when a special issue will summarise the part that has been played by the paper in the history and progress of medicine during a hundred years. That a good deal has happened in medicine during that hundred years can be rather amusingly estimated by a comparison of the first issue of the paper with the journal to-day.

Everything about the start of the *Lancet* was unconventional. The paper was first published on Sunday afternoon, October 6th, 1823, and it was edited by a man who had never written a line in his life. Not only had Thomas Wakley, who was a recently qualified medical practitioner, no literary experience, but he had no particular social standing and no powerful friends, while he ought to have been hampered by a sense of personal grievance—a most dangerous possession for a writer who aspires to work for the public good. The reason why this paper succeeded from the first was because Wakley only permitted his personal antipathies to keep alive in him the burning desire to remove the disabilities from which others of his rank in the medical profession were suffering.

The pages of the *Lancet* during the past hundred years have had an opportunity of recording remarkable scientific history, for when the paper was started anaesthetics had not really been discovered, and were not applied for over twenty years, while antiseptics did not arrive till twenty years later. These two things between them have revolutionised the whole of medicine and surgery, and the pages of the *Lancet* have had the opportunity of showing the changes brought about and their results. The seventies saw the beginning of the remarkable development of bacteriology, and of the numerous directions in which medicine has progressed since what used to be called "the germ theory of disease" was proved sound, none is more striking than the discovery of the cause and sometimes of the treatment of malaria and other great tropical pests.

The domestic history of the *Lancet* is interesting in that during the hundred years there have been only five editors, of whom the first four were respectively: first, Thomas Wakley, the founder; second, James Wakley, his youngest son; third, Thomas H. Wakley, his eldest son; and fourth, Thomas Wakley, junr., the son of Thomas H. Wakley, and grandson of the founder. The present editor succeeded the last Wakley in 1908, the paper being controlled for the first eighty-five years of its existence by the immediate family of the founder.

WEAR A FLANDERS

POPPY

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10th.

SEE EARL HAIG'S MESSAGE TO HONGKONG.

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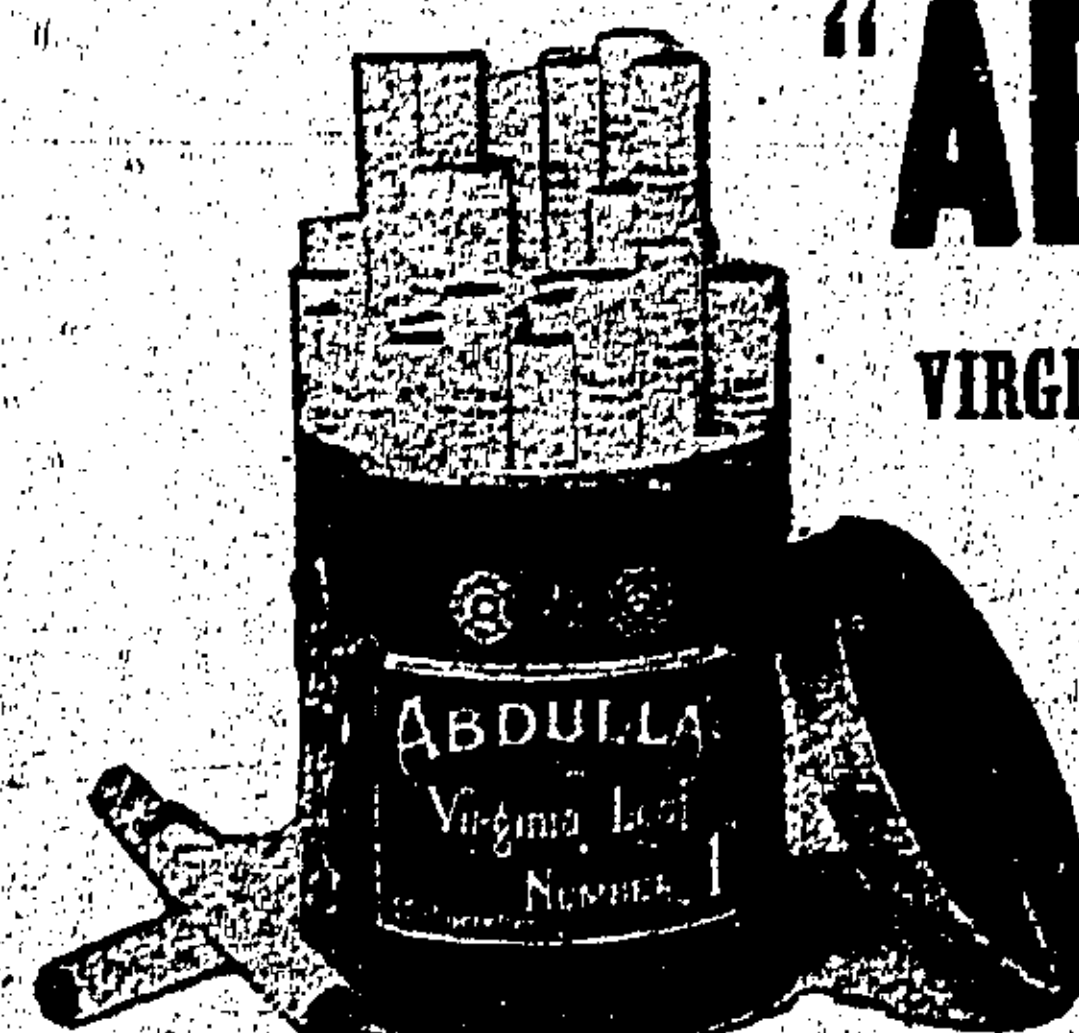
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AMONG THE BRIGANDS

MR. WEATHERBEE'S CAPTURE BY YUNNANESE OUTLAWS.

The following is an extract from Mr. D'Arcy Weatherbee's account of his capture by brigands in Yunnan, which is being published in instalments in the *N. C. Daily News*:

From Tzeohong to Talifu is a journey normally occupying a fortnight or more if one does not stop en route. I left Tzeohong on July 4th and, reaching Weishaiting on the 8th, stayed there at the Protestant Mission until the 11th, as it was necessary at this place to change my mules and to procure an escort. South of Weishaiting one enters the "brigand" infested country. The magistrate provided me with four militia soldiers so-called, in reality merely village coolies who had been provided with uniforms and rifles for the occasion. We had a hard journey for three days, as the upper Yangtze was in violent flood and in many places we had to make *détours* over impossible-looking trails 2,000 feet and more above the river. The scenery, in places, was grand, but I am afraid that it was rather lost on me, as I was, by this time, most anxious to reach Talifu as quickly as possible. On July 13th we stopped for lunch, and to rest the mules, at a place called Chienchi, pronounced "Ju Ho."

I noticed my horse's escort bulled and engaged in cleaning their rifles. It appeared that they had heard that there were *tufts* (bandits) in the neighbourhood, but they did not know where. We pushed on in the afternoon, hoping to reach the fairly large town of Chienchouanhou, by evening, this lying three to four days north of Talifu.

About 4 p.m. we were suddenly attacked by a line of brigands who came running across the paddy fields from the village, a quarter of a mile away. It was useless to try to escape on the road, as the mules were not good for more than a walk, and, in any case, the baggage could not be saved. Personally, it did not occur to me that they desired anything but my money and guns, etc. They opened fire at about 150 yards and kept firing till at almost point blank range. Their marksmanship on this occasion was exceptionally bad, as none of them were about 50 of them firing, and though I heard many shots striking the trees behind me, neither I, nor my mule, was touched. One of the escort was killed, one was shot through the stomach, close to me one was captured, and one escaped to the hills, as did also my small Ghurka servant, who had accompanied me from Burma, and the two muleteers. After a knock or two with the butt of a rifle, they tore open my clothes and pockets, (most of them appeared to be very excited and the worse for drink), and then took me across the paddy to their temporary stronghold in a big temple.

A MOST INQUIRING LOT.
On arrival there, I discovered that the band was much more numerous than I at first supposed. They only searched through some of my baggage and appeared to be a most ignorant lot, as they understood neither English nor Chinese, and of which there were a number in my baggage case. They took my revolver and binoculars, but did not understand any of my instruments or even my camera, and they did not happen to open the bag containing my gun and rifle.

That night, I lay on some boards closely guarded by dirty opium-smoking bandoliered brigands, whose rifles were practically touching me all night, the places reeking and heavy with opium smoke. I had had a long day, however, and slept well. Next morning, they sent messengers with their terms to Talifu and as they did not know how to get their letter delivered, I volunteered that they let me enclose it to the mission at Talifu. This they did, and I took the opportunity to enclose, at the same time, a note to the Mission, and to the Consul-General at Yunnanfu. This, the capital of the province of Yunnan, is 13 stages from Talifu and about 18 days from where we were, but, as there is a telegraph line from Talifu to Yunnanfu, it was not very long before the news of my capture was known.

On the afternoon of July 16th, the day following my capture, we set out on a trail leading due west, in the direction of the Mekong River, and soon got into very rough and mountainous country, inhabited chiefly by "Liu" (tribes people) living in hamlets. Sometimes we stayed in these hamlets from which, although the human occupants had invariably fled before our arrival other unwelcome creatures remained in abundance; on other nights with the sky as a roof. The brigands almost invariably burnt the wretched people's homes, farm buildings, and stacked corn, etc., before leaving, and often went out of their way to do so on the march, though it was difficult to understand their reason for this wanton destruction.

A WREATHED FLIGHT INDEED.
After several days (I had no tent or mosquito net that I could use and I had been wet through several times) I contracted a slight "go" of fever and later *ascosces* formed round the roots of a wisdom tooth. This gave me great pain night and day, my face and neck swelled up to a huge size and it was impossible to sleep: the fever got worse and as I could not properly open my teeth it was difficult and painful to eat or to swallow. I had had some of my own supplies with me on being captured, and though these gradually became exhausted we could occasionally get chickens and eggs, and very fortunately I had a fair amount of malted milk powder. Cooking, however, was the greatest trouble, and we almost invariably stopped where there was very little water and very bad water. As one could not always depend on this being properly boiled, I attribute the dysentery, etc., which I developed later, to this cause. I was always given

a mule to ride—one of my own—but only had a wooden saddle and sometimes only a pack saddle, which, as on several occasions we did night and day marches with only short rests, was, to say the least of it, most uncomfortable. The brigands "took" several towns and villages, the inhabitants always having bolted before our arrival, and they generally looted and burned them before leaving.

On July 27th, after a long forced march during the previous day and night we attacked and took, a rather important town where there are salt wells, called Chiaoowching. As salt is a Government monopoly and one of the chief sources of revenue in the province, there was a Chinese garrison there—said to comprise 200 soldiers. The brigands, who numbered about 250, and of whom at that time less than 200 were armed, told me after the battle that they had killed 40 of the soldiers. I only saw a few bodies in the streets where they were "allowed" to lie until we left the place. Anyway, the rest of the soldiers bolted, and the place was thoroughly looted and some of the leading citizens were tortured while others were taken with us for further torture later. When we left next day, the town was partly burned.

A WILD MOUNTAIN RETREAT.
Two days later we burned another large town called Feng Yu, and, marching all that night and with very short rests, the whole of next day, we reached a wild retreat in the mountains north-west of Talifu Lake and only some two to three days from Talifu itself. By this time, due to constant fever and illness, and enduring frequent forced marches, often wet and generally living under revolting conditions, I was physically in a very bad way and was gradually becoming weaker and weaker. After the end of July, however, we fortunately rested two or three days at a time, and only did short marches from then on. Indeed, I could not then have endured any long sustained physical effort.

It was here that the brigands commenced to parody seriously with the authorities and secured the services of one—Père Degenve, a kind Catholic missionary whom they knew and had formerly allowed to live more or less undisturbed in his parish near Tapingting, not far from our camping places in these latter days. Although the brigands told me on the first day of my capture that they wanted a ransom of \$1,000,000, I soon found out that did not want money at all, but desired from the Government an amnesty for themselves and other bands comprising in all 1,000 brigands, that they should be given 1,000 rifles, uniforms and ammunition, and should be put in charge, as police or gendarmes, of some 8 or 10 sub-prefectures, or districts: in other words, that they should be made "lawful brigands!"

Through the most strenuous representations and efforts by Mr. H. E. Sly, C.M.G., the Consul-General at Yunnanfu, the local authorities had by this time commenced to get a move on, and were sending bands of soldiers from various towns near by into the mountains in our neighbourhood.

THE OUTLAW'S GAY ATTIRE.

These troops, who, like the great majority of China's soldiers, have been aptly described as "armed coolies," are of just the same calibre as the brigands themselves, and, in fact, form a fruitful supply in recruiting brigand bands; the chief difference is that the soldiers are badly clothed and are seldom if ever paid, while the brigands' conditions are the reverse, especially when luck is good. At any rate, my band had plenty of clothes, food, opium, money and loot of all kinds, including silver and ornaments in profusion. It was no uncommon thing to see a young bandit with not less than six bangles of silver, jade and amber on each arm, and a silver collar round his neck, while his body would be swathed in layers of silk, an easy means of carrying it, and his huge turban comprising yards and yards of silk crepe or brocade. The greatest difficulty of the brigands is to secure for themselves a sufficient supply of ammunition and also of modern fire-arms, their guns, ranging from pre-historic flint or matchlocks with pistol butt, to the most modern Mauser pistols and army rifles. It follows that, unlike the soldiers who generally fire in the air, on an attack the brigands are generally much more inclined to husband their ammunition and to aim when they fire. Thus, in this instance, they did not seem to fear the proximity of, or to anticipate an attack by, the soldiers. I fully appreciated the danger that, if attacked and beaten or forced to disperse, the brigands would have made short shift with me. In their terms to the Government mentioned above they also stipulated for a time limit of two months, after which period the Government not acceding to their demands, they stated that I was to be killed and a very large number of them were to proceed to the neighbouring province of Szechuan, where they would join the forces against the Yunnan Government.

SPORT.

FOOTBALL.

H.K.F.C. v. H.M.S. "DIOMEDE."
The following will represent the Club in their return 1st division League match with H.M.S. "Diomedé" on the Club ground tomorrow (kick-off, 4.30 p.m.):—
R. Hutchinson, W. Gerrard (capt.), C. E. Bishop, G. Angus, J. Stewart and J. W. B. McPhail; R. Bell, G. Watson, H. T. Burton, E. W. Raiton and S. D. Beggs.

THE HOUSING SHORTAGE IN SINGAPORE.

A COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

The following extract from a report of the monthly meeting of the Municipal Committee in Singapore, held last week, will not be without interest for many who are interested in the solution of the housing problem in Hongkong.

The report of the committee appointed to consider the recommendations made by the Government Committee on the alleged shortage of houses, was presented, as follows, signed by the President, Messrs. J. A. Elias, I. Aloyer and Dr. N. L. Clarke:—
The recommendations of the original Committee are:—
13. (1) (a) "That Government, the Harbour Board and the Municipality execute definite programmes of housing for clerks and lower grades in their service." With this recommendation your Committee are in entire agreement. They recommend that the land at Kampong Kapur allotted in the D.C.I.T. plan to clerks and coolies be utilized for this purpose, modifications being made in the layout where necessary.

13. (1) (b) "That Government continue to build Temporary Houses in Cross Street between two tenement buildings in Cross Street be proceeded with." Your Committee have no objection to these proposals, but think that little improvement will result therefrom.
13. (1) (c) "That suitable land be laid out for building of different types by private persons." With these recommendations your Committee agree. They attach the greatest importance to the Scheme whereby Government would advance loans for building at low rates of interest. They would like to suggest that the period during which such loans would not be called in should be stated definitely.

13. (1) (d) "That the Commissioners remit assessment for a period of years on all houses of approved type erected after a certain date and before another." With this recommendation your Committee find themselves in disagreement. They consider that the proposal is inequitable to the ratepayers as a whole as well as to those who have already built, and they object to subsidies of any kind. Further they hold the view that at the close of the period for qualification for remission the present situation would only repeat itself.

They put forward the following as counter-proposals:—
The chief deterrent to building at the present time are:—
(a) The "Refunds on Vacancy" question.
(b) The uncertainty as to the Improvement Trust Bill.

As to (a) the fact that a house if vacant has to bear the same charges as if occupied appears to them to have precisely the same serious deterrent effect on potential builders as the Rent Restriction Ordinance had. They press for the return to the old law asked for by the Municipal Commissioners months ago. As to (b) until a satisfactory law is able to know for certain what kind of buildings and what kind of layout will be approved for, his particular parcel of land obviously building will be held up. Your Committee have noticed the tendency of builders to operate just outside Municipal Limits at Joo Chit Road, neighbourhood and Paya Lebar—also along East Coast Road. The reasons for this are doubtless mixed, but one among them is assuredly the difference in taxation. Municipal taxation (including Education Rate) is within Water Limits 24 per cent., outside Water Limits 20 per cent., while Rural Board taxation is (including Education Rate) 11 per cent. The Committee have considered a proposal to rate by zones, but have found it impossible of application, inasmuch as they advise that greater differentiation between watered and unwatered areas should be made, and with this object they advise that the Water Rate should be raised from 4 to 8 per cent. (the general rate being decreased accordingly). The effect of this would be that the Total Rate within Water Limits would remain at 24 per cent., while outside Water Limits it would be reduced from 20 per cent. to 16. With this recommendation, Mr. J. A. Elias disagreed.

Over and above the land allotted to housing the staff there is a good deal of surplus land at Kampong Kapur ripe for building, which was held up for some years owing to survey difficulties, and after these were surmounted by a decision of the Commissioners of 1921 not to alienate or let except on short lease. The Committee consider that the holding policy should be changed, and with a view of testing the market they have ordered that two blocks be laid out for building, one for terrace and one for shop-houses, and that tenders be invited for building leases in these blocks, on the basis of annual rent per lot \$18 on leases for 99 years. The resulting tenders should give the Commissioners an idea of the demand for these lots and enable them to determine whether to lease or not. The Committee are convinced that the public generally will not build on a shorter lease than 99 years.

Your Committee press the desirability of passing the Law regarding Co-operative Societies (which was shelved indefinitely some time back) with a view to the formation of Co-operative Building Societies.

The first matter which affected the Commissioners, stated the President, was the recommendation that the water rate in water limits be raised and the general rate decreased. Several Commissioners had from time to time hinted at the desirability of a measure by which the outer portions of the Municipal limits should be more lightly taxed than at present. The other important matter was in regard to the proposal made by the Government Committee that there should be a remission of the assessment for a period of years on all houses of an approved type erected after a certain date and before another. The Municipal Committee were, he believed, unanimously against that, and the remainder of the report was adopted.

THE RELATIONS OF CANTON AND HONGKONG.

In an article on this subject the *Canton Daily News* says:—

This is no time for bragging and there is no call for it. Canton need not assure Hongkong that there are to-day in Canton many officials and notables of first-class calibre. Mr. C. C. Wu is known to be one of the ablest and most broad-minded statesmen of China to-day. Like his father, the great Dr. Wu Ting-fang, he has laboured unnecessarily for a closer relation and better understanding between Hongkong and Canton. We doubt if there is another Chinese statesman who commands more respect and confidence from the Foreign Diplomatic Corps and representatives in China to-day than does Mr. C. C. Wu. Besides him there are our energetic Mayor Sun Fo, son of Dr. Sun, Mr. Yeh Kung-cho, Secretary of Finance, General Wu Te-chen, Chief of the Kwangtung Police, Mr. Eugene Chen and a host of others, men who have seen much service, and gone through the baptism of fire.

When the fighting in the East River is over as we expect it will soon be, and the authorities are free to devote all their energies in the work of reconstruction, there will be more convincing. Hongkong's readiness to assist Canton in the past mistakes had been made and by both parties. Time has opened the eyes of many to the advantages of short-sightedness. There is today a better appreciation of the rights and privileges of one another. With a broader vision and truer sympathy, we can usher in an era of unprecedented prosperity and progress.

Thus we hope that men who have the welfare and responsibility of those southern regions, will take this present opportunity seriously to heart and work unreservedly for the common weal. When that spirit prevails, there will be little to fear from bandits and pirates, as with united vigilance, these lawless individuals will soon be compelled to abandon their present occupation for a safer and better mode of securing a living. These hopes are not mere fancies. Soon they will be realities. And may they come quickly for the sake of the millions who dwell in these regions.

HONOURING AN ASSASSIN.

A CANTON MEMORIAL SERVICE.

When we have a political organisation like the Kuo-min Tang publicly applauding assassination, can we wonder that so much lawlessness and crime prevail? The following paragraph is taken from the *Canton Daily News* of Saturday:—

"The Kuo-min Tang is contemplating holding a memorial service for Wong Chong for his heroic deed in eliminating the last of Tan Fashing in Canada some years ago, as Tan was notorious in undermining the Republic."
"Wong Chong was arrested and boldly and nobly faced his trial and paid his penalty. His corpse was later brought back to China, and is now resting in the temple outside East Gate. The memorial service would have been held last year and an adequate location for the rest of his remains would also have been made had not Chen Ching-ming instigated a rebellion last year."

THE ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

SIR ROBERT HO HUNG AT NANKING.

Sir Robert Ho Tung is still vigorously conducting his campaign for a Round-Table Conference and is gaining fresh adherents to the scheme.

Tuchun Chi Shieh Yuan of Nanking has expressed his complete approval and support of the Conference. Sir Robert went to Nanking last week specially to confer with the Tuchun regarding the project. He was met on arrival by the Tuchun's A.D.C. and a motor-car with bodyguard was placed at his disposal. The same night a dinner was given at the Tuchun's residence, and in the subsequent conference which took place, Tuchun Chi Shieh Yuan not only commended Sir Robert's idea, saying that it coincided with his personal wishes, but requested Sir Robert not to relax any of his efforts and to strive to make the Conference an eventual reality. Sir Robert was also entertained by the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Wen Shih Tsen, and by Mr. Han Kuo Chun, the Civil Governor. A visit was made to the Ming Tombs, and a trip by rail to Teshianan, where is a temple in which Lady Ho Tung, who is a devout Buddhist, takes a keen personal interest. Sir Robert was to speak on his plan for the unification of China at a time to be given by the Frederick Ward Post of the American Legion at the Hotel Parisien, Shanghai, last week.

SHIPPING DANGERS ON UPPER YANGTZE.

FOREIGN SHIPS ADVISED NOT TO PROCEED TO CHUNGKING.

A Russian message from Peking says it is feared that the Foreign Consuls at Hankow have been advised by the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs that foreign ships should not proceed to Chungking. In this connection it is worthy of note that complaints have been made that British and American vessels have declined to carry Chinese passengers on the Upper Yangtze owing to the difficulties recently experienced when such passengers have developed into turbulent millineries who wished the ship to be utilized for some scheme or other which they wished to further. Inferentially these complaints would suggest that no Chinese steamers are running on this part of the river.

FORGERY.

A DIFFICULT PROFESSION.

INTERESTING LECTURE BY MR. F. R. DOVEY.

The conclusion to be drawn from Mr. F. R. Dovey's lecture on "Forgery, Ancient and Modern" at the Helena May Institute last evening was that in these days of advancing science honesty is not only the "best" but the easiest policy. To pursue a successful career of crime one evidently needs to be a chemist of considerable attainments and to specialise in so many branches of knowledge that really one might as well be respectable and aim at an "E.R.S." as decide upon a career of crime.

Mr. Dovey indicated some of the many pitfalls which beset the path of the professional forger, or that more numerous class, the people who succumb to the temptation of a sudden opportunity to enrich themselves by making some comparatively trifling alteration in a document. In the latter category was a case mentioned by the lecturer in which a suspected document read "our house" but microscopic examination and chemical reagents revealed that the words had originally been "your house." Many a producer of spurious documents has been betrayed, it appears, by an inadequate knowledge of the history of writing materials. Some modern papers have only been manufactured during the last 40 or 50 years so that a document purporting to be 100 years old, for example, is condemned at once by the expert if the wrong kind of paper has been selected. Forgers are quite equal to faking signs of age in a document where necessary, and Mr. Dovey amused his audience with a story of a forger who was operating on an old piece of parchment. There happened to be a hole in the parchment and the forger artistically omitted a letter or two, in order to give the impression that worms had eaten away a part of the word. Microscopic examination, however, showed that there had always been a hole there; the eye of the animal which had originally owned the parchment happened to come just at that place.

FORGERY IN ANCIENT TIMES.

Dealing with the historical aspect of his subject, Mr. Dovey said that, as the use of any lecture suggests, forgery was no new thing. Like the poor, it has been always with us. The stones of ancient Egypt bear many a false inscription, and during the Middle Ages the tampering with parchment documents appears to have been regarded in the light of a harmless form of amusement. The scholar Erasmus stated that among all his manuscripts there were very few that he could absolutely rely upon as not having been to some extent at least "touched up." Ever since mankind practised the art of making marks with one substance upon another, whether with a chisel upon a granite slab, with a reed pen upon papyrus, with a quill on parchment, or with a steel pen on paper, as long as such marks denoted value to any individual, so long have attempts been made to imitate and forge them.

At the present time, the question of forgery is much more frequently raised than it was, for example, 200 years ago. In those days there were many homes in England which could boast of neither pen nor ink for the simple reason that no member of the household could write. Now, it may be said that we are living in a world of documents, the whole life of the community being based on them—birth, marriage, death, certificates, wills, contracts, bills of lading, drafts, cheques, debit notes and receipts, etc.—so that the question of the genuineness or otherwise of such documents becomes one of very great importance.

Mr. Dovey claimed that the new science of document examination which had supplanted the art of the "handwriting expert" was as different from graphology as craniology from phrenology; as astronomy from astrology, or as finger prints from palmistry. The problems with which this science dealt were various and included: spurious "antique" documents, forged signatures, comparison of two handwritings, anonymous letters, age or relative age of writing, erasure of all kinds, writing in secret or invisible ink, writing by guided hands, examination of typewritten matters, problems depending on chemical composition of ink or paper, problems connected with stamps, seals and envelopes, problems regarding special inks, pencils, rubber stamps, typewriter ribbons, carbon copies.

A CHRONOLOGY OF WRITING MATERIALS.

On the subject of the genuineness of antique documents, Mr. Dovey gave the following list of dates associated with different kinds of writing materials: Clay tablets, to 4000 B.C.; papyrus, B.C. 4000 to A.D. 400; vellum, A.D. 400 to A.D. 1100; linen rag paper, A.D. 1100 (came from China and the Arabs and Spain); cotton rag paper, A.D. 1200 to A.D. 1840; straw pulp paper, 1800; wood pulp process patented, 1840; soda pulp, 1854; sulphate pulp paper and Esparto pulp, 1860; mechanical wood pulp, 1870; pure wood cellulose pulp, 1880. The fibre of paper, the lecturer mentioned, is easily determined under a microscope and a fragment half the size of a pin's head is large enough to enable a decision to be made. A case occurred in Egypt of a document alleged to be of date 1213 but it was written on wood cellulose which was not manufactured before 1850. Writing instruments all made their characteristic marks. The body of a document on which a claim to a baronetcy was based was written with a quill but an important interlineation was written with a steel pen—a writing instrument which had not been invented at the date of the document.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

COMPANY MEETING.

THE HONGKONG AND CANTON ICE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

The second annual general meeting of the Hongkong and Canton Ice Manufacturing Company, Ltd., was held yesterday at noon at the offices of the Company at No. 2, Lower Albert Road, Mr. A. B. Stewart, presiding. There were also present: Rev. Father Robert, Mr. T. G. Weall, Mr. A. S. D. Cousland, Mr. Ho Kom-tong, Mr. Tang Kwan-shan and Mr. Leung Yan Po (Directors), Mr. M. Manuk (Secretary), and Messrs. T. G. Stokes, T. Oliphant, W. Macfarlane, Chan Nai Pan and Chan Tong (shareholders).

The Chairman said: Gentlemen, The report and accounts having been in your hands for some time I will, with your permission, adopt the usual course and take them as read. After vexatious delays, we started operations in December last, but during the first four months, owing to the cold weather, very little ice was sold, and as our financial year closed on 31st July last we have actually had only four working months in the financial year under review. The result of the working, as you will notice from the accounts, showed a loss of \$4,711.82 (including interest on overdraft) which when added to the debit balance of \$44,937.71 brought forward from last year makes a total debit of \$49,649.53, which your Directors propose carrying forward to next year's account.

I should like to mention that had conditions been normal in Canton, instead of showing a loss on the year's working we should have been able to show a small profit, and your Directors have every confidence that when Canton reverts to normal conditions again, we shall be able to dispose of the whole of our output of ice and show a fair margin of profit on the year's working. The plant and the factory are in excellent condition and we are in a position to extend our plant if necessary. The Bolinder engines have not yet been disposed of, but every endeavour is being made to find buyers.

In view of the loss shown, neither your Directors nor your General Managers have received any remuneration for their services. In conclusion I should like to state that the 1,338 unissued shares have since been sold at par and the Company's capital is now fully subscribed and paid up.

With these few remarks I beg to propose the adoption of the report and accounts and after some time has been seconded, I shall be pleased to answer to the best of my ability any questions shareholders may wish to ask.

Mr. Ho Kom-tong, seconded, "and in doing so referred to the loss of \$4,711.82 on the four months' working of the Company which he considered a very small one. He hoped that conditions would become normal during the next few weeks which, if they did, would mean that the Company would be able to pay a good dividend next year."

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

On the motion of Mr. T. Oliphant, seconded by Mr. Macfarlane, the resolution of Mr. A. S. D. Cousland and Mr. Lau Yick-cheuk to the Board of Directors was carried unanimously.

Messrs. Percy Smith, Seth and Fleming were re-elected auditors for the ensuing year at a remuneration of \$250 on the motion of Mr. Chan Tong, seconded by Mr. Chan Nai Pan.

This concluded the business.

ANONYMOUS LETTERS AND THEIR WRITERS.

A reference by the lecturer to anonymous letters almost suggested that they would form the subject of a lecture in themselves. Mr. Dovey said that an enormous number of these were written; the contents of many were unspeakably vile; their motive was often trivial and the allegations contained in the majority had no foundation. They frequently led to suicide and sometimes made whole communities restless; love and gold were the chief causes, envy and spite the next. The majority were written by women and their production was generally considered to be indicative of developing insanity.

With the aid of many very interesting lantern slides, Mr. Dovey illustrated a number of curious forgeries and described some of the chemical, microscopic and other tests by which they had been exposed. Typewriters were often used for anonymous letters and forgeries under the erroneous impression that mechanical writing was harder to detect. As a matter of fact this was not so, because no typewriter made impressions which were the precise duplicate of those made by other machines, even similar models from the same factory, and in the course of time each machine developed its own peculiarities. Mr. Dovey gave illustrations of this on the screen and also mentioned the case of a typewriter which consisted of two sheets, only a few words appearing on the second sheet. Examination showed a new sheet had been substituted for page 1 and this was typed on a machine which was not built until some years after the testator died.

After Mr. Dovey had given many other illustrations which went to prove that "the love of money is the root of all evil" including forgery, he touched, in conclusion, on local problems, made especially difficult on account of the introduction of a different ink, writing instrument, paper, and method of writing from that to which Westerners are accustomed. Mr. Dovey indicated that a useful career awaits anyone who will bring a high degree of intelligence to bear on the special study of Chinese writing from the point of view of the "scientific examination of documents."

In expressing the thanks of the audience to the lecturer at the close, the Attorney-General, the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, K.C., spoke of the valuable services Mr. Dovey has rendered in bringing scientific knowledge to bear in protecting the community from crime and criminals.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

[REPORT HIS HONOUR THE JUSTICE JUDGE (MR. H. H. J. COMPTON).]

JUSTICE.

SECOND TRIAL ORDERED.

During the recent Criminal Sessions a man named Tang Chub was sentenced to three years' hard labour and twelve strokes with the cut for an assault, with intent to rob, on an old lady named Tseng Yung, and Mak Tong, her nephew, in Nathan Road, Kowloon, near the Club de Recreio. On that occasion the interpreter told the Chief Justice that the man pleaded "Guilty" to the charge.

After the sentence had been passed, the prisoner was removed to Victoria Gaol and he there asked to see the solicitor who defended him at the Magistrate (Mr. A. E. Hall). He told Mr. Hall that his plea at the Supreme Court should have been "Not Guilty" instead of "Guilty." In fact, he alleged that it was a mistake that a plea of "Guilty" had been put in. This representation was conveyed to the proper quarter and in the interests of justice a second trial was ordered. This took place yesterday morning before His Honour the Puisne Judge, Mr. H. K. Holmes (the Crown Solicitor) appeared for the Crown and before proceeding to outline the case asked the Jury to dismiss from their minds anything they might have heard or read of the first trial.

The case was one in which two Portuguese residents were "instrumental" in obtaining the arrest of the prisoner. They were in the Club de Recreio and hearing cries of distress Mr. F. B. Ribeiro and Mr. C. Assumpcao rushed out of the Club and caught the prisoner as he was running away from the scrimmage. At the first trial both were complimented by Sir William Rees-Davies on their conduct.

The Jury yesterday returned a verdict of "Guilty" and his Lordship ordered the same sentence as before, less two strokes of the cut, which means the prisoner will receive 10 strokes instead of twelve originally ordered.

The Jury were: Messrs. J. M. Smythe, T. Brun, B. O. Baker, A. S. Hersee, J. M. Walker, A. E. Alves and A. K. el Arculli.

When the Jury was being empanelled at the commencement of the case the name of F. A. B. Ribeiro was called. This was challenged by the Crown Solicitor, who pointed out that Mr. Ribeiro was an uncle of the principal witness in the case for the Crown (Mr. F. W. Ribeiro). His Lordship asked Mr. Ribeiro to stand down and Mr. A. K. el Arculli was called in his place.

CHINESE OFFICIAL'S WIFE SHOT.

INCIDENT AT THE CANTON WHARF.

CHINESE YOUTH ARRESTED.

A fatal shooting affray occurred at the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s wharf in Hongkong, on Saturday at midnight, shortly after the arrival of the s.s. *Kianhan* from Canton. It seems likely that the shooting was an attempt to assassinate the present Finance Commissioner at Canton, Mr. Chow Loo, who is one of Dr. Sun Yat Sen's ardent supporters. The assassin's bullets missed him, but lodged in his wife's side, and she died later in hospital as the result of her wounds.

At the time of the shooting the passengers from the *Kianhan* were being disembarked and directly the shooting was heard a panic ensued, passengers scattering in all directions for shelter. The lady who was a passenger with her husband was seen to fall to the ground. Police officers on duty in the neighbourhood kept a sharp look out for suspects, and a Chinese youth was seen running from the wharf along the Praya. He was pursued by an Indian constable, who declares that he saw the youth drop a revolver, and he succeeded in overtaking the fugitive just by the Harbour Office. He was taken to the Police Station where he protested his ignorance of the affair.

The youth has given his age as 30 and he has described himself as the son of a Canton bricklayer. The police are said to have collected very strong evidence that the youth was the one who fired the revolver.

The deceased lady's husband was actively engaged in the last campaign which brought about the expulsion of General Chen Chiung Ming from Canton.

A LIVE "CORPSE" IN THE PUBLIC MORTUARY.

Yesterday morning the *Daily Press* contained an account of how a Chinese female committed suicide in a most determined manner by cutting off her left hand and two of her toes. To all appearance the woman died and her husband had the body removed to the Government mortuary in a dead box. There the caretaker proceeded to remove the woman's clothing, when suddenly the woman rubbed her eyes, sat up and protested against the man's conduct. The caretaker was startled out of his wits and fled underneath a table where he shouted in a tremulous voice "Ghosts! Ghosts!" Other attendants rushing into the mortuary also received a shock on seeing the apparently "dead" woman sitting on the table. She was immediately removed to the Government Civil Hospital where she is now progressing favourably.

Up to the time of the removal of the woman to the mortuary, she had not been examined by a doctor and there is not much fear that she would have been buried alive as the Medical Officer at the Mortuary would have examined the body before asking the Coroner to sign the order for burial.

MACAO NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

MR. F. X. ANACLETO DA SILVA.

Mr. F. X. Anacleto da Silva, Senator for Macao in the Lisbon Senate, has returned to Macao. The Senate being closed till the next session. On the journey from Hongkong, per s.s. *Sui Tai*, Mr. Silva was accompanied by his brothers and friends who had gone over to Hongkong to meet him. In Mr. Silva's honour the Portuguese ensign was flown at the top-mast of the s.s. *Sui Tai*.

At the landing stage in Macao a large number of friends and admirers were assembled to greet Mr. Silva who has become famous by his visit to the metropolis. Owing to the death of his sister-in-law, late spouse of Mr. J. da Silva of the Colonial Secretariat in Macao, the reception and entertainments in honour of the Senator were cancelled.

In Lisbon, Mr. Silva throughout the term agitated with considerable success for greater consideration of the requirements of Macao, and the entire Press of the metropolis united in praise of his efforts. It is hardly necessary to add that Mr. Silva has won for himself the gratitude of the community of Macao for the valuable service he has rendered to the Colony.

Mr. Silva expects to return to Lisbon in about three months for the opening of the next session of the Senate.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

At the recent election for officers to serve on the Macao Senate for the next term, commencing in January, the following were elected:

Mr. Henrique Nolasco da Silva	249 votes
Mr. Jaime Ribeiro Martins	245 "
Mr. Joao Correa de Assumpcao	241 "
Mr. Antonio Maria da Silva	242 "
Mr. Damiao Rodrigues	253 "

Mr. Joao Jacques Gracias	242 "
Mr. Julio Augusto Simoes	246 "
Abilio Maria da Silva Basto	242 "
Mr. Alexandre Vieta	246 "
Mr. Joao Climaco do Rosario	243 "

The unsuccessful candidates were: Messrs. Luiz Nolasco da Silva, Antonio Antunes, Domingos Gregorio, Carlos Eugenio d'Almeida, Mario Campos Nery, Elbio das Neves Tavares, Henrique Coelho, Jr., Constantino de Souza, Antonio Vianna Nova, Artur Levi Gomes.

PIRATES AGAIN.

The owners of the s.s. *Chuen Chow* are reported to have received a demand for a sum of \$80,000. The s.s. *Chuen Chow* is a small vessel which operates between Hongkong and Macao. If the sum demanded is not paid the pirates threaten to pirate the ship. As a precautionary measure the vessel will leave Hongkong daily at 4.00 p.m. instead of 5.00 p.m. A Portuguese armed launch will meet the vessel when she enters Macao waters. The trip from Macao on Sundays will be cancelled.

DIVORCE GRANTED AT SHANGHAI.

Sir Skinner Turner, Chief Judge of H.M. Supreme Court at Shanghai, tried a divorce action last week brought by Isobel Bain Barnes against her husband, John Oliver Barnes. His lordship held that the parties were domiciled in China. "It seems to me clear," he said, "that whatever may have been the position on this question when the respondent went home to the war in 1915, his return in 1919 at the expense of the British Government, at the request of his wife, whose own home was here, after his refusal of a good post in England is cogent evidence of his intention to come here for an indefinite time; and, when coupled with the statements made as to his living here, show me that at that time he had acquired a domicile of choice in China. And it would be a gross hardship and wrong if any change in that intention after the matrimonial differences which led to the final separation of the parties, had arisen, could defeat the remedy of the wife in this Court."

His lordship held that adultery and cruelty had been proved against the respondent, and granted the wife a decree *nisi* with costs, and custody of the children of the marriage.

A SAD CASE.

A VICTIM OF THE WAR.

The case in which J. Milburn, a fireman on board the s.s. *Anomia* was charged before the Marine Magistrate (Comdr. G. W. Beckwith, R.N.) on Friday was further considered yesterday morning.

The charge was one of threatening to kill Mr. Panagiotis Risogion, Chief Engineer of the ship, and on Friday the Magistrate ordered an adjournment, pending a medical examination as to the state of the man's mind.

Yesterday Commander Beckwith said in his opinion, Milburn by reason of mental deficiency, was not a fit person to be aboard ship. Personally, he did not think for a moment that Milburn meant to annoy people; his actions were due to some trouble or injury he had sustained, and it was necessary to treat him with consideration. He therefore ordered that defendant was to be paid off from the ship and sent home. He had been on the ship fourteen and a half months and had an excellent character, and the Magistrate did not think these outbreaks were defendant's own fault.

Mr. Tinson, for the complainant, thought that the Company, at any rate the ship's officers, were of the same opinion as the Magistrate. No doubt there was a mental aberration.

Milburn told the Court that he joined the Army in 1900 and received a pension of 17/6 a week. He had served through the Boer War and he joined up again at the outbreak of hostilities in 1914, serving in the R.F.A. and the trench mortar section until 1916, when he received his discharge.

WEST END FASHIONS FOR EVENING WEAR.

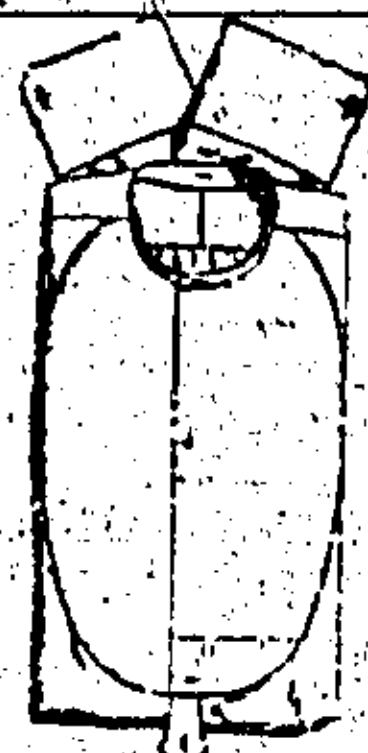


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NOTICE.
IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on and after WEDNESDAY, 7th INSTANT, A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF WATER will be turned on in ALL RIDER MAIN DISTRICTS until further Notice.

HAROLD T. CREESE,
Public Works Department,
Hongkong, 5th November, 1923. [1530]

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FIRST TOURNAMENT OF THE SEASON.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12th, AT 9.12 P.M.

THEATRE ROYAL.

MAIN EVENTS

15 ROUND CONTEST FOR THE WELTERWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE COLONY AND THE SCOTT JARVIS BELT:
A. B. DIXON, H.M.S. *Orcada* vs. Sergt. TRIBE, R.G.A.

10 ROUND LIGHTWEIGHT CONTEST:
A. B. HINES, H.M.S. *Domed* vs. Pte. FLINT, 2nd Battalion, The King's Regiment.

Also:
One Heavyweight, One Middleweight, One Featherweight and One Featherweight Contest Each of Six Rounds each.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.

Members on the 8th November.
General Public from the 9th November.

USUAL PRICES.

A BAND WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE.

NEXT TOURNAMENT—1st Dec., 1923, at the THEATRE ROYAL. [1518]

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. GERMAIN TUSSEAU is no longer connected with our Firm.

CH. MEUBER, CHAUSSEADE, TUSSEAU & CO.
Canton, the 25th of October, 1923. [1492]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to Shareholders in the above-named Company that the Special Resolution to Wind up the Company and the Extraordinary Resolution providing for the Distribution of the Company's holding of Shares in the Hongkong Tramways Limited (Incorporated in Hongkong) of which Notice has been given to the Shareholders having been confirmed and passed the REGISTERS OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above named Company will remain OPEN until the 30th DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1923, for the purpose of registering Transfers of Shares after which date the said Registers will be closed and the Liquidator will proceed to a Distribution of the Assets of this Company among the Persons appearing as Shareholders upon the said Registers in accordance with their rights and with the said Extraordinary Resolution.

W. F. SIMMONS,
For and on behalf of
EDWARD RITCHIE MORRIS,
Liquidator.
Hongkong, November, 1923. [1525]

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE FIFTH GYMKHANA MEETING will be held (weather permitting) at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, 10th, and MONDAY, 12th NOVEMBER, 1923, commencing 2.45 P.M. Each Day.
The Charge for Admission to the Public Enclosure will be \$1. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price.
Members are advised that they must show their Badges to obtain Admission to the Members Enclosure.
Each Member has the right of introducing 2 Non-members to the Members Enclosure. Tickets for whom can be obtained from Messrs. LINSTEAD & DAVIS at \$5 each up to FRIDAY, 9th NOVEMBER 1923.
The Stewards invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

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PRECEPTORY.

The Imperial Grand Black Chapter of the British Commonwealth No. 801, EASTERN STAR, hold their Meetings at the same Hall the SECOND MONDAY of Each Month.
Any persons interested should apply at the above Hall.

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Office of the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" have been removed to 1A CHATER ROAD (2nd floor), to which Address all Correspondence should be directed.
Hongkong, 16th July, 1923.

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BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL—At Tientsin, on October 25th, to Mr. and Mrs. G. K. CAMPBELL, a daughter.

MARSHALL—At Tientsin, on October 26th, to Mr. and Mrs. W. B. MARSHALL, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

EWING—McCOLL—At Shanghai, on Oct. 25th, ANDREW ARBUCKLE EWING, son of Mr. and Mrs. WALTER EWING, Downhill, Glasgow, to JEMIMA GRAY SAITH, daughter of Mr. DONALD McCOLL, Shanghai.

GREEN—RITCHIE—At Shanghai, on Oct. 30th, JOHN STUART GREEN, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Hong Kong, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. S. GREEN, of the China Inland Mission, to ALICE MARGARET RITCHIE, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. GILBERT RITCHIE, of Glasgow.

KENNEDY—NEWCOMB—At Trinity Church, Brompton, S.W., on September 15th, Lieut. ROWLEY KENNEDY, B.N. (retired), only son of Major General A. A. KENNEDY, C.B., C.M.G., and Mrs. KENNEDY, to HILDA, youngest daughter of Capt. and Mrs. F. NEWCOMB, of Shanghai.

DEATHS.

WARWICK—At Shanghai, on October 29th, FREDERICK WARWICK, aged 55.

WHITTON—At Shanghai, on October 30th, EDWARD WHITTON, aged 54 years.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mrs. A. WALLACE wishes to thank all those who sent expressions of sympathy and floral tributes in her sad bereavement. [1537]

Hongkong Office: 1A, Chater Road.

London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 6th, 1923.

THE BANDIT PROBLEM.

The announcement yesterday of the defeat of "Fan the Terrible," a leader of one of the bandit gangs in the province of Honan, may be taken, perhaps, as welcome evidence that the Military authorities of China are making serious efforts to suppress the bandit evil, which has become extremely grave in many provinces of China. The whole country seems to be infested with roving gangs of brigands, but nowhere do the gangs appear so large and so well organized as in the province of Honan.

It will be remembered that a year ago there were as many as twenty foreign subjects at one time in the hands of bandits in this province, and it needed strong action by the Legations in Peking before anything like serious measures were adopted to procure their release. In due time all foreign captives were liberated. In several cases this was done by negotiation with the bandit chiefs, the usual form of settlement being for bandit forces, their chiefs being given high commands. It was a form of settlement which commended itself to bandits in other provinces of China, and, as we now know, it inspired the Shantung bandit enterprise at Lincheng, when the Peking express train was wrecked at night and many foreign as well as Chinese passengers were carried off into captivity to endure great hardship and privation for many weeks. Nobody ever supposed that the incorporation of the bandit gangs into the army, with their own chiefs as their commanders, offered the slightest chance of solving the bandit problem. The Tuli of Honan, who seems to have been engaged in operations against bandits in his province for the past twelve months, has recently made a report to Peking on the subject, which contains some very naive disclosures. He begins by saying that when he commenced his operations last year "several tens of thousands of bandits were at large and several foreigners were in their hands"; but "within ten days through his own efforts and the fighting qualities of his troops, he was in a position to bring them into subjection." But if the Tuli ever found himself in that position, he evidently retired from it before gaining his objective. He relates how "in order to save the foreigners he was obliged to come to an arrangement with the bandits that some of them should be taken into military service, while the remainder should return to their houses," but he is obliged at a later stage of his report to declare that "these bandit soldiers are now worse than the ordinary bandit gangs, harder to deal with and more dangerous." He had planned to send them to the fighting fronts in Szechuan, but the General in whose command they were was reluctant to proceed on the expedition "unless the vacancies in his ranks were filled and he was supplied with 100,000 rounds of ammunition." Finally the report states that, according to latest information these outlaws have now effected a junction with the kindred organisation in Shantung, and that "they are going to work in co-operation during the coming winter." The Tuli adds that he has communicated with General Wu Kai Fu urging that troops be sent to the districts of Hsai and Lu. At the same time the neighbouring provinces have been asked to co-operate in preventing the escape of the bandits over the Honan border, while along the Peking railway line troops will be stationed to prevent a crossing by the bandits. General CHANG FU LAI concludes by stating that he is determined to bring the officers in command of these bandit-soldiers to "field punishment," while others who surrender and give up their arms may be pardoned. The report is, in short, a confession of failure. Unofficial reports which are constantly appearing in the Chinese Press indicate that the bandit evil is worse than it ever was in the province. They allude particularly to districts being terrorised by three bandit groups, each about eight thousand strong and equipped with field pieces and machine-guns. They have plundered and pillaged many of the principal towns over a very wide area, and have taken captive "innumerable wealthy residents who are held for ransom." Such are the conditions prevailing in China to-day. What is the remedy for it all? In this connection we would draw attention to the memorial which has recently been sent to the President by "The Christian General," FENG YU HSIAO, who recommends the re-establishment of a Board of Censors, such as existed in the days of the Monarchy, with a view to the imposition of punishment for malpractices by officials. "Times and honours have been sanctioned, while nowhere have punishments been carried out," he says. He reminds the President that "throughout the country breaches of the laws, malpractices and injustice, are of daily occurrence," and he says truly enough: "As soon as a man secures an official post his object is to accumulate wealth to the detriment of public interests. His last resort is to hand in his resignation. In such cases what punishment is meted? This has been the state of affairs in this country for some time. There is no punishment in allowing a corrupt official

to resign. That merely serves as an incentive to other unworthy men." There is probably a good deal more force in this memorial than the average foreigner, perhaps, is able to appreciate. The Legations in Peking recognised the punishment of high officials to be a leading factor in reform when they demanded the dismissal of the Tachun of Shantung after the Lincheng outrage, and if China has in Marshal Tiao Kuei a President powerful enough to act in a similar manner on his own initiative we might begin to hope for the dawn of the era when some semblance of law and order and honest government will be restored in China.

Sir Claud and Lady Severn returned to the Colony by the *Empress of Canada* last evening.

Mr. H. A. McIntyre, formerly of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, returned to Shanghai last week.

During the 48 hours ended November 4th, 13 cases of small-pox were notified to the Medical Officer of Health. All were Chinese.

The conductor of a tram, whilst he was on the running board, got caught between the car and a tram standard on the road at Quarry Bay, on Sunday and received injuries to his nose and mouth.

Sir Francis Aglen, Inspector-General of Customs and Co-Director-General of Revenues, was expected to arrive in Shanghai on November 3rd, on his return to Peking from Home leave.

Particulars of the Hongkong Boxing Association's first tournament of the season are announced in our advertisement columns to-day. It is to take place in the Theatre Royal next Monday evening, Nov. 12th.

In the coal room and engine room of the steamer *Tean* on October 30th, the Manila Customs secret service men discovered opium worth P.200,000, and morphine worth P.60,000. The opium was contained in 1,040 tins, and the morphine in 50 tins. No arrests were made.

We regret to learn that Dr. Duzeau Whyte, of Swatow, who returned from Home on the *Alula Maru*, which arrived in port yesterday morning, is seriously ill. The ship was met on arrival by Hongkong friends of Dr. and Mrs. Whyte, including Dr. J. H. Sanders, of the Matilda Hospital, to which institution Dr. Whyte was conveyed.

A forthcoming wedding of much local interest is announced. The contracting parties are to be Captain Ewan Cameron Cross, at present acting as A.D.C. to H.E. the Governor (Sir R. E. Stubbs, K.C.M.G.), and Miss Muriel Yvonne Denison, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Denison. They are returning by the *s.s. Kashima Maru* from a visit to England.

A parcel of Crown land situated on the new road from Bowen Road to Wong Nei Chong Gap, was sold by public auction at Volunteer Headquarters, yesterday afternoon. The lot has an area of 50,150 square feet, and bidding was commenced at the upset price of \$14,530. This was quickly advanced to \$22,000, the largest bid to this stage being \$4,000. From \$22,000 the price rose slowly by \$100 bids to \$25,100 at which figure it was knocked down to Mr. Li Hoi-tang.

Forty-three million (43,000,000) roubles were tendered to the Clerk of the United States Court at Shanghai in satisfaction of a debt due to the Russo-Asiatic Bank, who are using the firm of Max Muller & Co. The Clerk of the Court refused to accept the roubles, and an argument on the matter was heard at a session of the Court in the afternoon. Judge Lobinger reserved his decision on this and other questions which had been raised with respect to the interrogatories in the case.

The subscriptions to the Hongkong Relief Fund in connection with the Japanese Earthquake disaster have reached a total of \$401,185.53. The list issued yesterday includes donations of \$1,000 each from A. S. Watson & Co., Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd., and the Peak Tramways Co., Ltd., all three donations being earmarked "For Morrison Family." The list also includes a sum of \$300 being the proceeds of the address delivered at St. John's Cathedral Hall, last night, in aid of the address "Headmaster's Fund." There is also a donation of \$111.85 from St. Andrew's Church to the general fund.

THE CHRISTMAS MAIL: FOR "BLIGHTY."

MAH JONG SETS POPULAR.

At a late hour last night a representative of this paper paid a visit to the General Post Office and found a large staff of Chinese under the supervision of Mr. Holdman still "bagging" up the Christmas parcels—mail for "Blighty" which leaves to-day by the *Yellere*. There were bags and bags of mah jong sets, which, as Mr. Holdman explained, "seemed to be the popular gift from Hongkong folk this year." Swatow drawn thread work seemed to come next in numerical order, whilst porcelain, silk, cures, tea and cigars, silver and jewellery were also popular gifts. Even at eleven o'clock the staff had not finished sorting, and bagging and the floor behind the reception counters was piled up with stacks of parcels. Mr. Holdman thought the work would not be finished until the early hours of the morning. To make matters more complicated, the staff were also engaged in despatching an unusually heavy parcel mail for Seattle, and although the official count had not been completed, it was estimated that nearly 2,000 parcels for England, America and the ports en route for England had been handled that day in the office. The rush commenced in the early morning and by afternoon there long strings of people standing in a queue waiting to hand in their Christmas cheer gifts for those in distant lands. At 4.30 p.m. the crush was so great that it meant a very long wait before one could receive attention, but everybody was patient. The number of insured parcels for Home was also unusually heavy and roughly there were being despatched 230 parcels. The total estimated insurance for these was round about \$14,000.

Unlike last year, the rush this year has not been confined to one mail. This year, in addition to to-day's Christmas parcel mail, a Christmas mail was sent out by the *s.s. Caledonia* on Friday, when 1,095 parcels in 115 bags were despatched. Then the *Malva*, which leaves here on 15th November (due to arrive in London on the 21st December) is also scheduled to take a Christmas parcel mail. To-date the Christmas parcel mail is much heavier than last year. It will probably constitute a record. The estimated number of Christmas parcels handled to-date this year is nearly 3,000 and there is still another mail to go. Last year 2,713 parcels were despatched while in 1921 the number was about the same.

WEDDING.

RALSTON-STEWART.

An interesting wedding was solemnised at the Union Church, yesterday afternoon, by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald, the contracting parties being Mr. James Ralston, Assistant Master at Queen's College, and Miss Sara Stewart, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Stewart of Glasgow. The bridegroom is a well-known resident of the Colony. He is an officer of the local Defence Corps and is a prominent rugby footballer.

The bride, who entered the church on the arm of Mr. E. Tagger, Head Master of Queen's College, was attired in a gown of white crepe de chine, with a brooch-train decorated with tulle and white feathers. She wore a white net veil with Russian head-dress of orange blossoms and carried a sheaf of white roses.

The bridesmaids were Miss A. M. Grant and Miss Helen Oliphant whilst Master Reggie Mycock attended as page. Miss Grant wore a dress of peach-coloured georgette and Miss Oliphant was attired in a dress of pale blue crepe de chine. Master Mycock's suit was of pale blue silk. Mrs. A. H. Crooke, who acted as matron of honour, was attired in a beaver morocain dress with velvet hat to match.

After the wedding ceremony a largely attended reception was held at the Hongkong Hotel. Later the newly married couple left for the honeymoon, the bride's going away dress being of ash grey gabardine, with black morocain hat.

BRITISH BLUE JACKET DROWNED.

A British bluejacket is supposed to have met his death by drowning on Sunday night, but up to the present only meagre details are to hand.

According to a report made by Mr. J. Hill of the Kowloon Naval Depot, the man, who was named Richards, was on the steam-launch *Timmy Atkins* at about 10.45 p.m. The launch was between Stonecutters Island (East) and Kowloon, when Richards fell overboard. His body has not been recovered.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRANCO-BELGIAN DISAGREEMENT.

RHINELAND AND REPARATIONS QUESTIONS.

PARIS, November 4th.

The newspapers are disquieted at Belgium's *note* face as regards the Rhineland Separatists. *Le Matin* says the French Ambassador to Brussels has asked for an explanation of the action taken against the Separatists at Aix-la-Chapelle.

Le Matin's Antwerp correspondent says the Belgian Government disapproves of M. Poincaré's proposal to restrict the experts' enquiry to Germany's present capacity to pay.

SEPARATISTS' RENEWED ACTIVITY.

BERLIN, November 4th.

The Separatists have begun a movement to seize control of the Bavarian Palatinate. A large band arrived at night at Kusterlauren and attacked the Town Hall, but were repulsed.

They then occupied a Government building and a newspaper office. French troops are clearing the streets.

NO DICTATION FROM MOSCOW.

NORWEGIAN LABOUR PARTY'S STAND.

CHRISTIANIA, Nov. 4th.

The Congress of the Norwegian Labour Party, by 160 votes to 133 rejected the list of demands made by the Moscow International, thereby accepting expulsion from the Moscow International. The minority thereupon left the meeting and the majority continued the congress, passing a resolution stating that they intend to follow "the principles of Communism notwithstanding their expulsion from the Moscow International."

U.S. IMMIGRATION TANGLE.

NEW YORK, November 4th.

Four thousand emigrants who are faced with deportation because the quotas of their respective countries have been exhausted, will be permitted to land on parole by order of Mr. Davis, Secretary of Labour, on the grounds of humanity. They include 1,387 persons, mostly British, aboard the *s.s. Lepanto*. Others are aboard the *Majestic*, *Belgenland*, *Berengaria*, *Baltic* and *Cleveland*.

THE P. & O. LOAN PROSPECTUS

LONDON, November 4th.

The P. & O. loan prospectus states that the proceeds of the issue will be chiefly devoted to the construction of new vessels, replacing those destroyed in war time.

LATER.

The Peninsular and Oriental issue of £25,000,000 has been subscribed. The lists are closed.

[A Reuter's cable message, dated London, November 1st, stated that it was understood that the underwriting was progressing of a £25,000,000 five per cent. debenture loan for the Peninsular and Oriental Company, issued at 95 and redeemable 1930-40.]

AVIATION SPEED RECORD.

NEW YORK, November 4th.

Lieutenant Williams broke Lieutenant Brown's record, established on October 2nd, by flying three kilometres at the rate of 260 miles an hour.

IRISH DOCKERS RESUME WORK.

DUBLIN, November 4th.

The dockers have accepted the Government's terms and resume work to-day.

EARLIER CABLES.

MELBOURNE POLICE STRIKE CITY THROWN INTO DISORDER.

MELBOURNE, November 4th.

A strike by 650 members of the Police, in consequence of a refusal by the Commissioner to remove supervisors who are accused of spying methods, led to serious rioting. Trains were overturned and shop windows smashed. Many shops were looted. The damage is estimated at over fifty thousand sterling. Hitherto there have been two deaths. Fifty-five arrests have been effected by loyal special police and bluejackets and some of the striking constables, who dispersed the crowds with batons, many rioters being injured. The Cabinet has appealed to all fit men of military age to enrol as special constables. It is reported that a mounted police force consisting of volunteers from the Australian Light Horse is being formed.

STRIKERS WILL NOT BE REINSTATED.

MELBOURNE, November 4th.

Parties of military are now guarding the public buildings. Premier Lawson states that the Government has decided that it is impossible to reinstate any of the strikers. "They have been false to their oath and left the city at the mercy of the lawless elements." It is announced that every conceivable step will be taken to prevent a recurrence of the disorders. The Government intends to raise a force of five thousand selected special constables.

THE REPARATIONS WRANGLE.

FRANCE DEMANDS A QUID PRO QUO.

PARIS, November 4th.

It is semi-officially stated that France cannot accept a partial reduction of the German debt unless France's own debts to Britain and to America be reduced in the same proportions.

BAVIA, November 4th.

M. Poincaré in a speech at the unveiling of a war memorial said that regarding the enquiry into Germany's present capacity to pay, he would emphasize France's determination to keep within the Treaty. The desirability of seeking realities beneath the rags and tatters with which the Reich was camouflaging itself was obvious. Before making payment, Germany must reform her finances and restore her currency, and must put herself in a position to raise a foreign loan. Whatever the decision of the German population with regard to their political future, France would render it forever impossible that there be fresh aggression. France had no idea of appropriating, directly or indirectly, any territory. She meant to respect the freedom of the population, but the argument that if a group of inhabitants of Germany proclaimed its independence a revision of the Treaty of Versailles would naturally follow, appeared contrary to the principles of the rights of nations. Whatever occurred within the Reich did not exempt the allies from observing the Treaty.

GREEK COURT MARTIAL.

SALONIKA, November 4th.

The court-martial trying the officers involved in the recent revolt has sentenced three to death and others to imprisonment for life. A number were acquitted.

ANOTHER EARTHQUAKE RECORDED.

FLORENCE, November 4th.

The Observatory at 10.30 on the night of November 3rd recorded a very severe earthquake, estimated to be eleven thousand kilometres distant.

RUSSIAN LOSSES FROM JAPANESE INTERVENTION.

Now that there is again talk of Russo-Japanese negotiations, it is interesting to note the losses that Russia has sustained as a result of Japanese intervention, and the occupation of Russian territories in the Far East.

The value of the fishing industry of the Maritime provinces, Saghalien, and Kamchatka, in 1916 was 43,000,000 yen (or gold roubles) and fifty-five per cent. of this was Russian. Since 1920, when Japan occupied the Maritime provinces and Saghalien and cut off Kamchatka and Okhotsk, the Russians have been forced to cease fishing. During 1920-22 the Russian losses from this account amounted to 22,850,000 gold roubles annually, or 68,550,000 gold roubles for the three years. In addition, the losses in the hunting industry come to 5,500,000 gold roubles annually, and in the timber industry to 2,400,000 gold roubles. That is a sum for the three years of 24,000,000 gold roubles. The total of all these losses is over 92,500,000 gold roubles.

The sum does not include the value of the capital and equipment, belonging to the co-operative or private fishing concerns destroyed as a result of the Japanese intervention. It also does not include the value of the salmon nurseries, also destroyed by the Japanese. The young fish from these used to be put into the sea to replenish the supply. These may be estimated at a further 20,000,000 to 30,000,000 gold roubles.

To all this must be added the customs losses. In the first place it was a characteristic of the Japanese intervention that wherever possible they destroyed the customs offices, thus enabling them to bring in their goods free of duty. It also allowed them to import prohibited goods, such as arms and other military equipment. Without estimating the losses under these heads, we can turn to the actual figures for imports and exports and customs dues paid.

EXPORTS FROM RUSSIA.			
Year	Tons	Value, in gold roubles	Customs dues paid, in gold roubles
1912	110,000	19,474,000	1,794,000
1913	120,000	23,146,000	2,056,000
1914	100,000	20,325,000	4,746,000
1921	2,100	1,103,000	—

Thus the Japanese intervention is seen to have practically put an end to Russian exports, and caused a loss of at least 12,000,000 gold roubles during 1920-22 in customs dues alone.

IMPORTS.

Taking the zone, the figures are:			
Year	Tons	Value, in gold roubles	Customs dues paid, in gold roubles
1913	59,000	44,499,000	35,509,000
1914	68,000	53,226,000	42,905,000

The ten imports practically ceased with Japanese intervention, and assuming that during 1920-22 the quantity imported would not have exceeded that of 1914, we get a loss in customs dues alone during the three years of at least 125,000,000 gold roubles.

As regards other goods, the figures are:

Year	Tons	Value, in gold roubles	Customs dues paid, in gold roubles
1913	530,000	110,392,000	23,109,000
1914	894,000	97,294,000	29,189,000
1921 (incl. ing tea)	48,000	10,333,000	3,100,000

Thus, even assuming that the annual profits from customs in 1921-22 would not have exceeded the 1914 figure, we obtain a loss for the three years of 87,000,000 gold roubles, less the amount received during this time (9,000,000), or 78,000,000 gold roubles. The total loss on customs dues is therefore something over 215,000,000 gold roubles.

Without including other important items, for which no definite figures are available, the total loss suffered by Russia in the Far East as a result of Japanese intervention amounts to at least 230,000,000 gold roubles. *The New Russia*.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE FIRE INSURANCE QUESTION IN JAPAN.

LONDON, November 5th.

The *Times* City Editor, dealing with the settlement of Japanese earthquake claims, says the British companies can only be interested observers of developments like the reported willingness of certain Japanese companies to pay ten per cent. of the values which were insured against fire. He declares it is well understood that *ex gratia* payments in connection with fire insurance are only justified when no large principle is involved. A liberal interpretation of their liabilities by underwriters conduces to the credit of insurance, but any sort of payment respecting risks definitely excluded would imperil the sound methods on which fire insurance is conducted.

LURID PROCEEDINGS IN PEKING PARLIAMENT.

MEETING ENDS IN UPROAR.

PEKING, November 4th.

Tremendous local interest was centred in this afternoon's first extraordinary meeting of Parliament, when the main question on the agenda was the vote on the nomination of Sun Pao Chi for Premier.

Lurid proceedings were expected as it was known that a group of Wu Ching Lien's opponents intended in the first place to bring up the question of his right to retain the Speakership.

The meeting opened at three o'clock, Wu Ching Lien not being present. One of the Opposition took the floor and contended that as Wu Ching Lien's term was ended, it was necessary to appoint a new Speaker. He then formally nominated Ku Chih Jun, the oldest member as Speaker.

The second of the motion strongly supported the view that Wu Ching Lien was not qualified and a vote was about to be taken when Wu Ching Lien, accompanied by a bodyguard, entered the house and immediately made his way towards the Speaker's chair, but Tu Po Ying intercepted him and attempted to push Wu away. Upon this, a scuffle ensued, followed by an uproar and much excitement, during which the majority of members left the House, Wu Ching Lien following. The meeting was thus ended.

INTERPORT ROWING.

THE "EIGHTS" AND THE "PAIRS."

SHANGHAI, November 5th.

At Heni, in the "Eights," Hongkong led by a quarter of a length for the first half-mile, when Shanghai drew level and passed Hongkong in the last quarter of a mile, winning by a length and a quarter.

In the "Pairs," Shanghai had a good start and gradually increased their lead, followed by Tient-in and Hongkong.

[BY COURTESY OF "THE DAILY BULLETIN"]

SITUATION IN KIANGSI.

REQUEST TO INCREASE MILITARY COMMAND.

PEKING, November 4th.

Tsai Cheng-hsun, the Kiangsi Tuli, has sent General Yao Chou-lin to Peking to obtain permission to increase the military command by two Divisions, which the former states are necessary in the disturbed state of the Kiangsi borders.

President Tiao Kun has referred the request to the High Military Council.

PARLIAMENTARY SITUATION.

PEKING, November 4th.

The Parliamentary situation has been further complicated by the 1921 members of Parliament claiming that they now succeed the so-called Constitutional Parliament groups, and the former are trying to persuade Wu Pei-fu, Chi Hsueh-yuan and the Chihli leaders in Peking to accept their views.

ALLEGED ASSAULTS ON CHINESE IN JAPAN.

REPORTS DISCUSSED BY THE CABINET.

PEKING, November 4th.

The Cabinet, on Saturday, discussed the reports regarding the alleged assaults on the Chinese residents in Japan during the earthquake, and it was resolved to send a special mission to Japan to learn the truth.

OPERATIONS AT CHANGSHA.

HANKOW, November 4th.

A wireless message from Changsha states that Chan Hsueh-tse's troops crossed the river on the morning of the 2nd inst., and attacked on the left bank Tiao Yen-kai's forces, who have retreated inland so that the operations, apparently, were successful.

Changsha is quiet and the shooting has ceased.

Wahsien is quiet, and the general retreat of the Second Army appears to be in progress.

MISS SHARP AND MISS DARBOCK.

KAI-FENG, November 4th.

Miss Darrock and Miss Sharp safely arrived at Loyang last night after their rescue by the soldiers at Taying.

Both ladies are well.

AMERICAN ADMIRALS' VISIT.

YESTERDAY'S OFFICIAL VISITS.

The Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Asiatic Fleet (Admiral Thomas Washington) who arrived in Hongkong on Saturday afternoon on the *U.S.S. Illinois*, the flagship of the fleet, paid several official calls in Hongkong yesterday.

Early in the morning the American Consul-General (Mr. W. H. Gale) went on board the flagship and later Commodore Grace, R.N., and Col. W. A. Blake (the acting G.O.C.) made calls on behalf of the British Navy and Army respectively. At 10.30 o'clock Admiral Washington made an official landing at Murray Pier where a guard of honour was provided for him from the King's Regiment. The Admiral motored to Government House where he was received by H.E. the Governor. Afterwards he returned the calls paid to him earlier in the morning.

Last evening a dinner was given at Government House by H.E. the Governor in the Admiral's honour. The following were the guests:

Admiral and Mrs. Washington, Miss Fuller, Captain E. B. Fenner, U.S.N. Chief of Staff; Captain V. A. Kimberly, U.S.N. Flag Captain; Lieut.-Col. E. B. Miller, U.S. Marine Corps; Lieut. Commander H. H. Crosby, U.S.N. Flag Secretary; Lieut. R. H. Grayson, Flag Lieutenant; Sir William and Lady Reed-Davies, Commodore and Mrs. Grace, Colonel and Mrs. Blake, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Kemp, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Cressy, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Pollock, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Holroyd, Mr. and Mrs. Holt, Captain Hopwood, R.N., Commander and Mrs. Beckwith, Commander and Mrs. Richardson, Lieut.-Col. Nicholson, Lieut. Commander Worthington, and Lieut. Moore.

The House party was composed of His Excellency the Governor, Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher and Captain E. C. Cross, A.D.C. The Hon. Mr. A. G. Stephen was unable to attend owing to illness.

During the sojourn of the American flagship in Hongkong Admiral Washington will pay a two days' visit to Canton. The vessel is due to sail for the Philippines on Friday next.

Admiral Washington succeeded Admiral Anderson as Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Asiatic Fleet only a few weeks ago. For the past four years he has served as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. In the Great War he served with the British Grand Fleet.

TLS 45,000 DAMAGES CLAIMED BY A RUSSIAN CAPTAIN.

ACTION AGAINST THE C.M.S. NAVIGATION COMPANY.

In the Mixed Court at Shanghai Captain A. M. Vinogradoff is claiming 45,000 taels damages from the China Merchants Steamship Navigation Co. for personal injuries alleged to have been incurred by the plaintiff when in the execution of his duties as second officer on the defendant's steamer *Hsin Ming*.

The plaintiff alleges that his injuries were the result of falling six and a half feet from the top deck hatch No. 2 through the 'twelve deck hatch, where he straddled himself on the partition of the forward ballast tank, and thence fell another 15 feet to the bottom of the tank, causing such serious and permanent injury to himself that he is physically ruined for life. He alleges that a ladder provided by the defendant company was unsafe, and not fastened, or fastened insecurely, with the result that when he stepped on it it swerved and sent him hurtling through the hatches. From the date of the accident, January 2nd of this year, until March 26th, he had four operations performed on him at the General Hospital, but without beneficial results. In connection with this the plaintiff claims a sum of 4,000 taels for salary due to him from the date of the accident up to the month of September, when he was discharged by the Company, who, notwithstanding the accident which happened while in their employ, repudiated all responsibility regarding the accident and the expenses defrayed in connection with same as well as denying that plaintiff is entitled to any salary during his period of incapability up to the date of his discharge.

The plaintiff holds a master's certificate, is 30 years of age, and a married man with one child. He is a graduate of a recognized naval college at Vladivostok, and from the time he took his degree there he has been following his profession continually. He joined the defendant company on May 23rd, 1921, as second mate of the *Hsin Ming*, and was later transferred to other ships of the company, finally joining the *Hsin Ming* on May 1st, 1922. He served on this ship up to the date of his accident.

The case, which was adjourned to a date until, possesses, the *Mercury* says, unusual features in that certain leading medical men of Shanghai will in all probability be called upon to defend the diagnoses and treatment of the injuries received by the plaintiff, who was attended by them.

AREZARS OF PAY.

PEKING, November 2nd.

Yesterday, the heads of the Peking police and gendarmes called on President Tiao Kun to request the payment of their arrears of wages.

President Tiao Kun undertook to refer the matter to the Cabinet.

Another request for money came from Wu Pei-fu, who requested \$500,000 to defray the expenses of the reinforcements sent to Hunan.

JAPANESE DIET.

TOKYO, November 2nd.

The *Hochi* asserts that the Government have decided not to call an extraordinary session of the Diet.

This decision is attributed ostensibly to the delay in completing the reconstruction plans and the present lack of housing accommodation for members as well as printing difficulties, but the paper believes that political reasons predominate, and is of the opinion that the Government would rather be able at an ordinary session to cope with whatever opposition may develop towards its administrative programme.

THE SHANGHAI RACES.

THE AUTUMN MEETING: FIRST DAY'S RESULTS.

The Autumn race meeting at Shanghai opened yesterday and we are indebted to the Hongkong Club for the results of the races to date. They are as follows:—

1.—THE ROYAL NAVY CUP AND SUBGRIFFIN STAKES.

DISTANCE: Three quarters of a mile.

Messrs. Stitt & Stephen's *Coq Gaulois* (Mr. Hill) 1

Mr. Mur-Hul's *Uncle Sammy* (Mr. Knoll) 2

Mr. R. J. Patterson's *Reels* (Mr. Heard) 3

Time: 1min. 38.2-secs.

2.—THE MALOO PLATE.

DISTANCE: Half a mile.

Mr. C. R. Burkill's *The King* (Mr. Brand) 1

Mr. Henry Morris's *Wyvesfield* (Mr. Heard) 2

Mr. Liddell's *Woodcroft* (Mr. Liddell) 3

*—Dead heat.

Time: 57.3-secs.

3.—THE CRITERION STAKES.

DISTANCE: One mile.

Mr. Day's *Shenkoland* (Mr. A. R. Dallas) 1

Messrs. Arnold & H. Sassoon's *Roman Republic* (Mr. Hill) 2

Mr. Compox's *Old Bill* (Mr. Bremner) 3

Time: 2mins. 07-secs.

4.—THE MAIDEN STAKES.

DISTANCE: Three quarters of a mile.

Mr. M. W. Sokoloff's *Ataman* (Mr. Sokoloff) 1

Mr. Henry Morris's *Dukesfield* (Mr. Morris) 2

Messrs. Logan & Wilson's *St. George* (Mr. Brand) 3

Time: 1min. 30.1-secs.

5.—THE FAH WAH STAKES.

DISTANCE: One mile and a half.

Mr. We Two's *Young Bill* (Mr. Burkill) 1

Messrs. Day & Toog's *Columbia* (Mr. A. R. Dallas) 2

Mr. Harry White's *King's Cross* (Mr. Patterson) 3

Time: 3mins. 13.1-secs.

6.—THE SHANGHAI ST. LEGER.

DISTANCE: One mile and a three quarters.

Mr. Henry Morris's *Abbyfield* (Mr. Morris) 1

Mr. Henry Morris's *Danesfield* (Mr. Heard) 2

Messrs. Potts & Hayim's *Harvest King* (Mr. Hill) 3

Time: 3mins. 43.2-secs.

7.—THE ECLIPSE STAKES.

DISTANCE: One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Allan's *Washington* (Mr. Knoll) 1

Mr. Day's *Woodland* (Mr. A. N. Dallas) 2

Mr. M. M. Sokoloff's *Ataman* (Mr. Sokoloff) 3

Time: 2mins. 45.2-secs.

8.—THE AUTUMN CUP.

DISTANCE: One mile and a quarter.

Messrs. Stitt & Stephen's *Coq of the North* (Mr. Hill) 1

Mr. Nugget's *Thomas & Beckett* (Mr. Brand) 2

Mr. Durgor's *Kashmir* (Mr. Burkill) 3

Time: 2mins. 39.4-secs.

9.—THE WHANGPOO STAKES.

DISTANCE: One mile and a half.

Messrs. Stitt & Stephen's *Kupi* (Mr. Burkill) 1

Mr. Liddell's *Seacroft* (Mr. Liddell) 2

Mr. W. Dayton's *Day of Surprise* (Mr. Bremner) 3

Time: 3mins. 17.2-secs.

10.—THE KALGAN PLATE.

DISTANCE: One mile.

Mr. Jane's *Sunny Jim* (Mr. Hill) 1

Messrs. A.B. & J. Rosenthal's *San Leandro* (Mr. Patterson) 2

Mr. Elkayema's *Dunmore* (Mr. Bremner) 3

Time: 2mins. 13.4-secs.

HEAVY CLAIM FOR BROKERAGE AT SHANGHAI.

Mr. N. F. Nissim is suing Mr. S. A. Hardoon in the Supreme Court at Shanghai for brokerage amounting to Tls. 64,000 in respect of a lease negotiated and arranged by him relating to property in Nanking Road let to the Sun Company for 32 years at an annual rent of Tls. 80,000. The claim is for 24 per cent. on Tls. 2,560,000, being rent payable under the lease.

POWERFUL WIRELESS STATION FOR CANTON.

AGREEMENT CONCLUDED WITH BRITISH FIRM.

The Canton Government has just entered into an agreement with a British firm, the South China Wireless Co., for immediate installation of a powerful wireless station in Canton to give continuous commercial service with Hongkong and Shanghai, and capable of communicating direct with Peking, Mukden and other Northern cities, as well as foreign points like Tokyo, Manila, Singapore and Batavia.

The receiving apparatus will be able to receive messages from all the large world stations in Europe and America.

It is understood that the station will be of the latest valve transmitter type with a range of over 3,000 kilometres, thus bringing the station in touch with all the existing wireless stations in China.

The primary purpose of the station is to facilitate business communications

with the outside world, as the land lines running between Canton and Hongkong are frequently interrupted, while telephones and other causes occasionally cut off the cables connecting Hongkong and other ports. It is understood that interests allied with the South China Wireless Co. are about to come to a working arrangement with the D'Aguiar Station of the Hongkong Government

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PARIS FASHION NOTES.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT,
ISABEL RAMSAY.]

PARIS, October 2nd.

One of the great spectacles of the Parisienne is keeping away from Paris. The alleged reason for being somewhere else when your home is in Paris does not matter; it is merely an excuse.

For Christmas and New Year one really must have snow, so it is to the Alpine resort, Chamouix, St. Moritz, that everyone departs. February sees the whole of the smart world migrating to the Côte d'Azur for the purpose of keeping warm, and when the weather of Paris is not enough to excuse an absence one can call poor health into account and go to Aix-les-Bains, or Vichy, or some other place to take the waters.

Two little seasons of balls and parties are enough to establish residence in Paris, and the rest of the year becomes a merry migration from one resort to another.

At present it is Deauville, supposedly because the weather of Paris is too warm. All the fashionable world is at Deauville, bathing daily on the beach and dancing nightly in the brilliant hotels, and losing or winning large sums of money at the races, or in the Casino. An American broke the bank in the Casino the other day, and that is such an unheard-of occurrence that everyone is still talking of it, and, of course, the winner is the hero of the hour.

The new fashions are always a subject of particular interest, and from time to time there is a fashion show. The oldest of these was an exhibition by Patou of his fur-coats that was held on one of those mercilessly hot days when there is nothing for it but to drink cool beverages and fan and gossip. The unfortunate mannequins paraded the gorgeous furs with their hands streaming down their cheeks, and though the furs were astonishingly beautiful no one felt very anxious at the moment to possess them.

And then there is a less formal fashion show at the races. The mannequins and the smart women stroll about the paddock, and their costumes are the newest of the new. There was a counter the other day who appeared in an extraordinarily handsome costume. It was of smooth silk printed in large designs of black and red (the new lacquer red which has taken fashion by storm). Its narrow, low-waisted silhouette was not surprising, but it offered a radical change—the first, a square neck; the second, a series of apron ties, three in number, which hung like shrunken fountains or impossibly short aprons down the front of the gown, and, to add to the startlingness of the effect, the ruffles were white and of the same silk as the gown. The hat which completed the costume was a black capeline, trimmed with a large looped bow of the same vermillion-edged ribbon which circled the crown, whilst from below the brim and on to the right shoulder hung a limp, dripping plume.

Another costume which showed an unusual application of overdressery was one of the black and white creations which continue to be so popular. It was made of foulard printed in a pattern of white spots on a black background. Then began the draping. A very long scarf of white silk was tied in a bow, falling over the right shoulder (the gown was sleeveless); then this clever scarf ran across the breast neckline, crossed on the left shoulder, and looped down both sides to the level of the hem. A short sash of the same material circled the low hip line and caught both sides of the scarf in its looped knot on the left hip.

Of course, there are always numbers of organdie and lace gowns to be seen at the races at a summer resort like Deauville. They have become the traditional thing, or, rather, they have remained the thing since the days of the Second Empire, when bejewelled ladies in organdie were driven to the Grand Prix with the horses harnessed tandem. Organdie frocks have to have rather full skirts, and, of course, full skirts demand a somewhat fitted bodice, so there you have the outline of the organdie styles, and you can depend on it that the hat worn with them is wide-brimmed and romantic.

As to lace frocks their name is legion. The recipe for them is to put on a narrow satin slip, preferably white or black, and over this drape any sort of silk machine-made lace of any colour, in any lines that appeal to you. These lace dresses are without epoch, and when the draping is done by a master hand they can look simply ravishing.

The Parisienne's proclivity for going away is manifest even in the resorts: whether she goes. Thus, the greater part of the visitors at Deauville motored down to Le Touquet to hear Cécile Sorel's talk on charming dressing and to see the fashion show thus introduced. Also to see Mlle. Sorel, who is famous for keeping her youth till a ripe age than even the famous Ninon de Lenclos.

This Mlle. Sorel appeared to great advantage in her tiny person encased in a black chiffon gown made on straight lines, and draped with black lace, which formed a diminutive cape and sleeves. Her hat was a cloche of almond green tulle and was simply trimmed with a green ribbon. A string of pearls, pearl earrings, and a pearl pin at the waistline, with her famous cabochon ring, were her only ornaments.

Mlle. Sorel's talk on dress was to this effect: "It is not the dress, it is the wearer; it is not the figure or the face of the wearer, it is her personality, which gives clothes their value. Dress well, Mlle. Sorel's counsel, but dress to give full value to your own personality, your own wit, your own soul; in fact, let your soul be charming and then fabricate your gown about that charm."

In the fashion show which followed, black and white costumes were featured. Black velvet wraps over white gowns repeatedly appeared, and a three-piece ensemble of Martini and Armand, which was applauded for its beauty, was of black velvet, embroidered with loops of white silk. Its coat was of the long type which wraps about the figures and is innocent of buttons. It was lined with white tulle and had the deep armhole sleeves. The gown was straight but adorned with circular insets over the hips, which gave it a tunic effect. The bodice and the lower portion were embroidered with the same loops of white silk. Worth's long slender evening gowns were particularly admired. To one of these he had

(Continued on next column.)

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The Union of South Africa is of interest to Europeans in the Far East. If they are retiring on pension, there are many pleasant South African towns in which to live. If they seek a career, and have a moderate capital, there is scope in South Africa for planters and farmers. And for those in need of a holiday, the country is famed as a travel and health resort.

The climate is equable. It is sunny but temperate, being neither so inclement in winter as that of Northern Europe, nor so enervating in summer as that of the East. It is a genial, wholesome climate in which Europeans thrive.

The rougher work in South Africa is done by coloured labourers and domestics. Educational facilities are good, the young can now take their University degrees in South Africa. The larger towns are modernly equipped, and many of the smaller ones are very congenial residentially. There are numerous resorts—mountain, river and marine, for an occasional change. Sport is plentiful. The cost of living and income taxation compare favourably with those elsewhere.

In short the Union of South Africa is an uncommonly attractive country.

Full particulars may be obtained from the Publicity Agent, Office of the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2. Specify requirements.

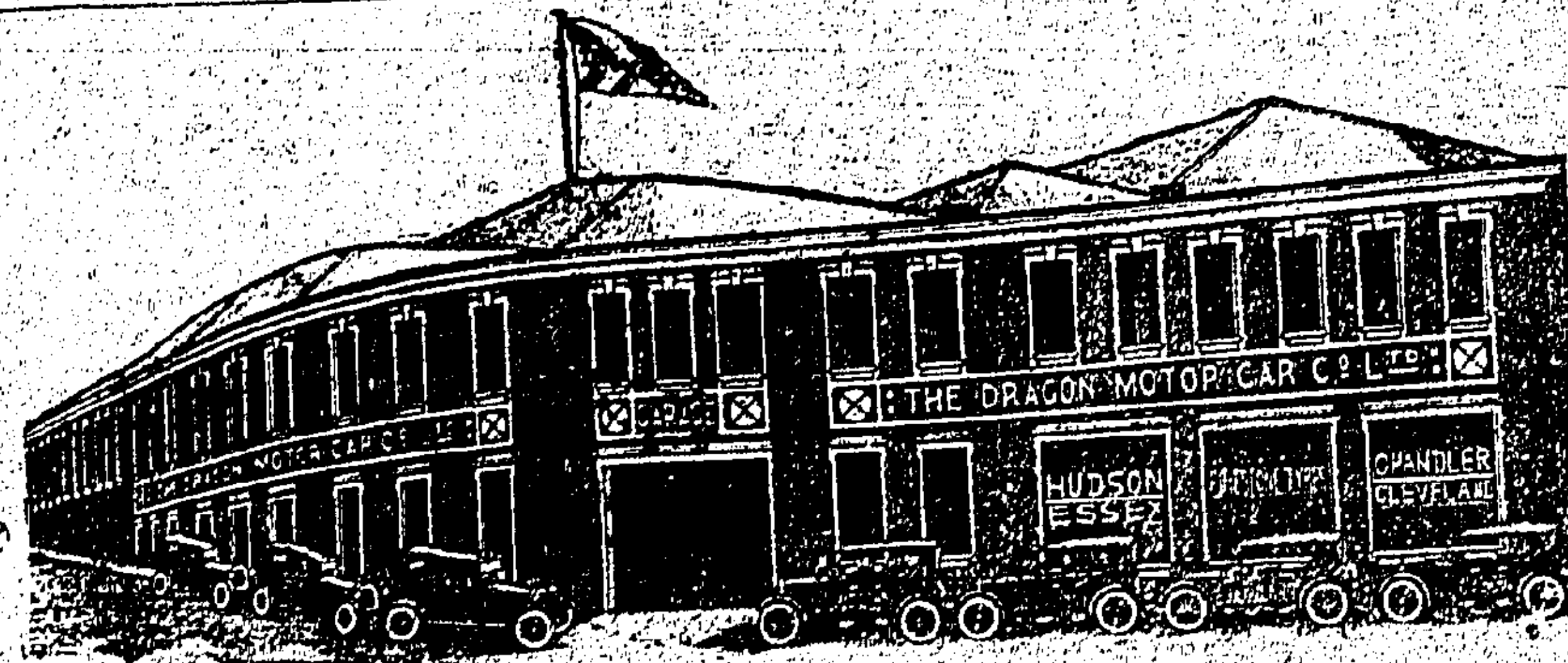
Given Greek lines, the material being supple cloth of silver; others used the nating knee ruffle. So everyone motored back to Deauville greatly content with the afternoon.

But the time is approaching when Parisiennes will grow restless at Deauville and will set off for Biarritz. For the journey they are already interesting them: solves in the new travelling suits. Of course, it is the height of bad taste to travel in a town suit, and thus, specially designed travelling suits are to be seen on every hand. They usually take on long loose lines, are of plaid or of some loosely-woven wool materials, and move often than not, they have great capes attached to their collars, whether they be suits or coats with a dress beneath. Naturally, they are most comfortable and practical, and, although the cape gives them the appearance of being distressingly warm, they are not so, on account of the porous woolen materials of which they are generally made. And then the capes usually button from the collars and can be made most useful for covering one's feet (or one's lap dog), as occasion may require.



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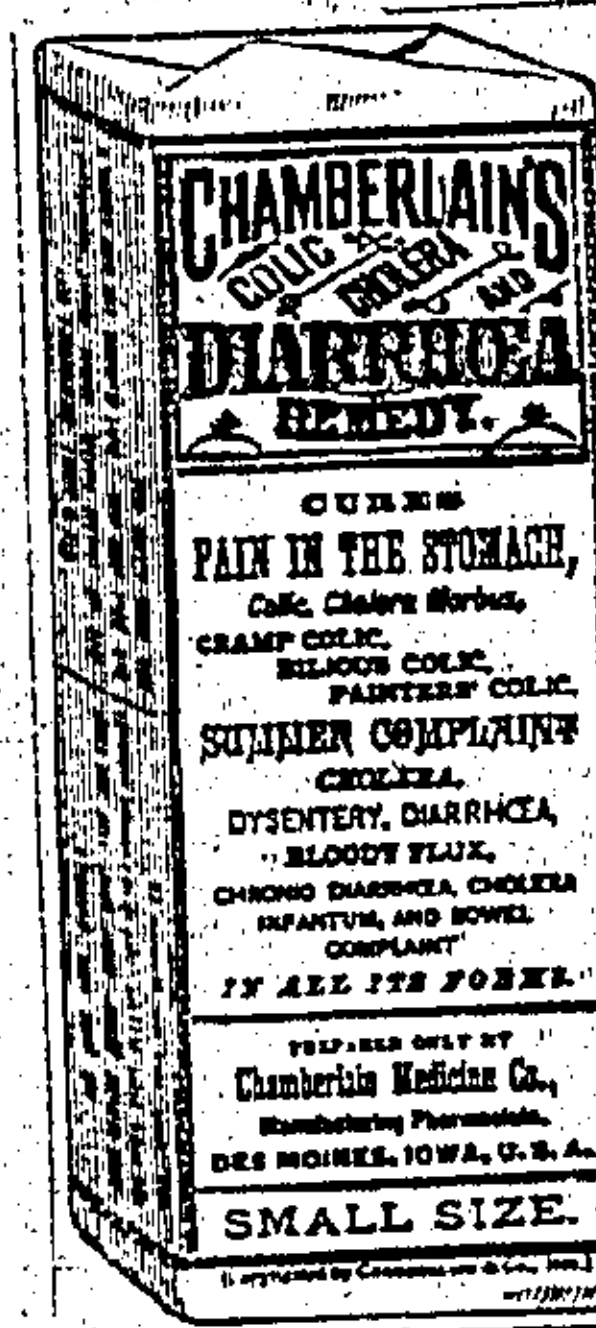
MANILA.

Commencing with the arrival from Vancouver of the "Empress of Russia," 25th March, the Canadian Pacific will inaugurate a New Service between Hongkong and Manila by the Steamers "Empress of Russia" and "Empress of Asia."

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*Emil Kirdorf ...	9,000 tons	End of December.
*Schoer ...	12,250 tons	1st half of January, 1924.
*Albert Vögler ...	9,000 tons	1st half of February.

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*Adolf von Bayer ...	9,000 tons	21st November, 1923.
Hindenburg ...	12,250 tons	Calling at Manila.
*Emil Kirdorf ...	9,000 tons	—
*Schoer ...	12,250 tons	—
*Albert Vögler ...	9,000 tons	—

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M/S. "Afrika" ...	—	15th December, 1923
M/S. "Malaya" ...	6th December	5th January, 1924
M/S. "Annam" ...	8th December	15th January
M/S. "Asia" ...	5th January	10th February
M/S. "Java" ...	4th February	9th March
M/S. "Chile" ...	6th March	10th April

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44,950 ARMY RECRUITS

WAR'S EFFECT ON PHYSIQUE.

During the year ended September 30th, 1921, 44,950 recruits were accepted into the British Army. This information is given in the general annual report on the British Army for that period, which was issued recently. This number, the report points out, although the lowest since the war, compares favourably with the figure 28,756, which represents the average annual total for the five years prior to the outbreak of war (although the latter is for the Regular Army only and does not include the Special Reserve).

In all 108,071 offered themselves as recruits, 31,250 being rejected by medical officers and 19,762 by recruiting officers for physical reasons. "It will be seen," the report adds, "that the general standard of the men presenting themselves for enlistment has been poor. This is no doubt largely attributable to the mode of life led by many of them during the war, and at a time when they were growing lank and it is satisfactory, however, to be able to report that the standard of the recruits who have been accepted has been good, and that the standard of those offering themselves for enlistment is now gradually improving. The educational attainments of recruits have been distinctly less than before the war."

Of the 44,950 recruits accepted, 30,550 enlisted for normal periods of service and 5,000 for short periods of Colour service, or 37 per cent. for normal periods, compared with 64 per cent. the previous year. The majority of men enlisted for short periods of Colour service were skilled tradesmen, and it was almost entirely owing to the increased requirements of the Army for this class of recruit that it had been found necessary to continue to accept men for Colour service with no reserve obligation. Of the new recruits the highest total came from the Northern Command, with 8,324, or an average of 167 per 100,000 male population, but the London zone, although second for total with 7,371 had the highest average of 368 per 100,000 male population. The other quotas were: Southern Command, 7,333; average, 247; Eastern Command, 7,043; average, 202; Western Command, 6,332; average, 140; Irish Command, 4,060; average, 185; Channel Islands, 98; average, 227.

RETARDING INFLUENCES.
"The general unrest which has prevailed throughout the country during the period under review," continues the report, "and the political situation in Ireland, where the troops were called upon to face hardships and undertake duties of a distasteful nature, have reacted unfavourably on recruiting. The necessity for recruiting large numbers of men for service in the Royal Irish Constabulary, in which body the conditions as to pay, etc., were more attractive than in the Army, has also deprived the Regular Army of a number of men who in all probability would otherwise have enlisted therein. The unemployment situation, supplemented by grants from local authorities, both money and in kind, has undoubtedly kept many men out of the ranks of the Army."

During the period under review 3,952 skilled tradesmen were obtained, which represented only about 45 per cent. of the number required. The difficulty of obtaining this class of men was mainly due to the fact that an idea was widely prevalent among the skilled tradesmen that service in the Army might militate against re-entry into their trade on return to civil life. Another adverse factor of some importance was the anticipation of a general trade revival with consequent increased demand for labour.

During the coal strike in 1921, 73,925 joined the special "Defence Force" the majority of whom were discharged soldiers. It had been hoped that many men on discharge from the Defence Force would re-enlist into the Regular Army, but the majority of the applicants were found to be ineligible, or disqualified on account of age, physical defects, or the receipt of disability pensions, with the result that a comparatively small number of recruits was forthcoming from this source.

CONFERENCE OF MODERN CHURCHMEN.

"NO SHORT CUTS TO HEAVEN."

The tenth annual Conference of Modern Churchmen began on September 24th at Gorton College, Cambridge, the subject for discussion being "Christ and Human Society."

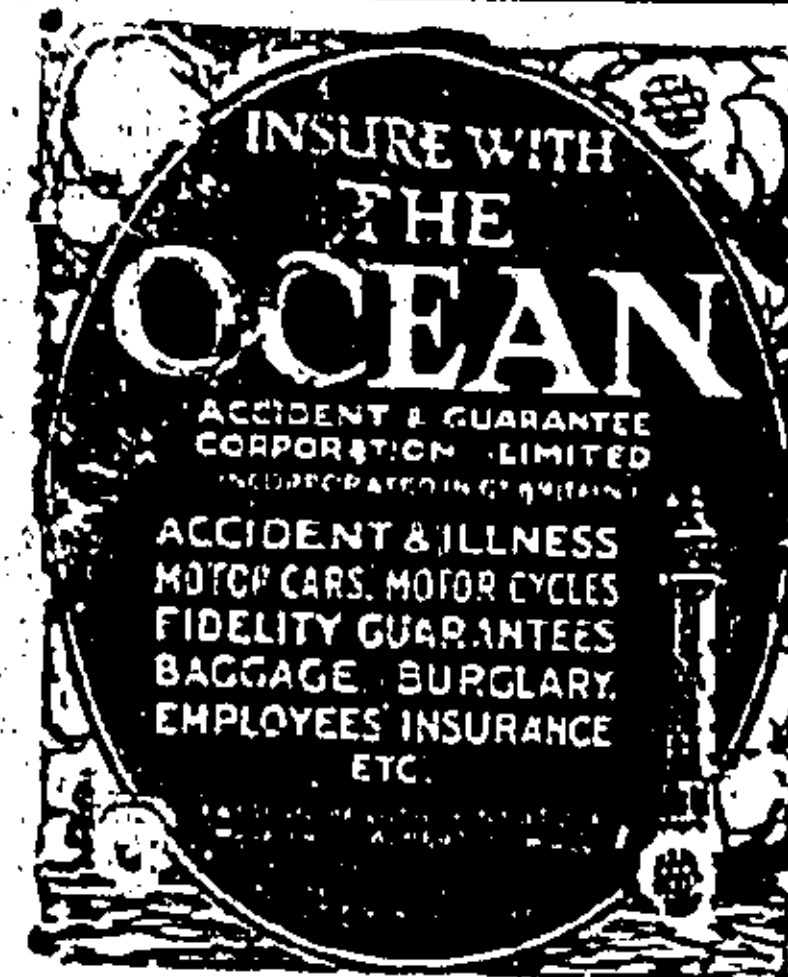
Canon M. G. Glazebrook in his introductory address, said that there were no short cuts to the Kingdom of Heaven. Millions of men to-day believed in nothing but short cuts to a satisfactory social order, which they would not, however, describe as the Kingdom of Heaven. He pointed out in that room six years ago that in every so-called Christian country there had grown up an anti-Church which challenged, not only the doctrine, but the ethical principles and social ideals of the Gospel, and which in some countries was ready to break away to a Socialistic Utopia by fire and sword and dynamite. The history of the last few years, especially in Russia, read like a lurid commentary upon his text. The Soviet in Russia had tried to do for themselves what other Jews two thousand years ago thought Jehovah would do for them—make a clean sweep of the existing order and create a new one in the blank space. They failed, and must fail, and there were degradation and suffering beyond all calculation. But their specious idealism, and no less that of our own less powerful revolutionaries, was in a large measure the result of the Church's supineness and apathy in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. It was therefore more than ever the duty of Christians to point to the true ideal and think out the better way for its attainment. "If only we had the energy to think steadily, the generosity to make sacrifices, and the unity to work together, what might we not accomplish?"

So far there has been no real civilisation of the world.—Mr. H. G. Wells.

WORTH WHILE

Nothing that you possess is more worth looking after than your health. Your comfort, your happiness, your efficiency and success all depend upon it. Take good care of it! Never neglect any ailment of the stomach, liver or bowels but make a point of taking a dose of Beecham's Pills as soon as you are conscious of indisposition from such a cause. Many people find this an excellent way of avoiding the many disorders which arise from constipation and indigestion and a reliable means of preserving health and strength.

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INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
BANGKOK via SWATOW ... "CHAKSANG" ... Tuesday, 6th Nov. 10 a.m.
TIENTSIN ... "CHIPSANG" ... Tuesday, 6th Nov. Noon.
SANDAKAN ... "MAUSANG" ... Tuesday, 6th Nov. 3 p.m.

TSINGTAU via SWATOW ... "YATSHING" ... Wednesday, 7th Nov. D.L.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW ... "TUNGSHING" ... Friday, 9th Nov. D.L.
MANILA ... "MINGSANG" ... Friday, 9th Nov. 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW ... "LOESANG" ... Sunday, 11th Nov. D.L.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW ... "NAMSANG" ... Monday, 12th Nov. 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI via SWATOW ... "TAISANG" ... Wednesday, 14th Nov. D.L.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW ... "WINSANG" ... Friday, 16th Nov. D.L.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW ... "LESANG" ... Saturday, 17th Nov. 10 a.m.
KOBE via HOIHOW ... "LAISANG" ... Sunday, 18th Nov. D.L.
BANGKOK via HOIHOW ... "CHUNANG" ... Thursday, 29th Nov. 10 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA ... "KUNTSANG" ... Saturday, 1st Dec. 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, rejoining from Calcutta the steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with wireless and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued to Western and Japanese Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo calling at Haiphong when in transit to other ports.

BOHIO LINE.—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 6,000 tons steamers, "HINSANG" and "MAUSANG" (both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation, cargo taken at through Bill of Lading for Kadal, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Labad Data).

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Utsunomiya.

BANGKOK LINE.—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok via Swatow by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE

s.s. "NAMSANG" will be despatched on or about
Monday, 12th Nov., at 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG
& CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, MADRAS, PORT
SWETTENHAM and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

GENERAL MANAGER.

TELEPHONE CENTRAL No. 215.

GLEN AND SHIRE

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K.—STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong	Vessel	Leaves H'kong	Discharges
"GLENAPP" ...	17th Nov.	"GLENAPPLE" ...	7th Nov.	Genoa, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"CARMARTHENSIRE" ...	25th Nov.	"GLENAMORY" ...	29th Nov.	Genoa, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"GLENARA" ...	2nd Dec.	"GLENAMORY" ...	10th Dec.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"CARNARVONSHIRE" ...	17th Dec.			

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.,

The Glen Line, Ltd., AGENTS.

Telephones: Central No. 215 sub-ex. 12 and Central 2536.

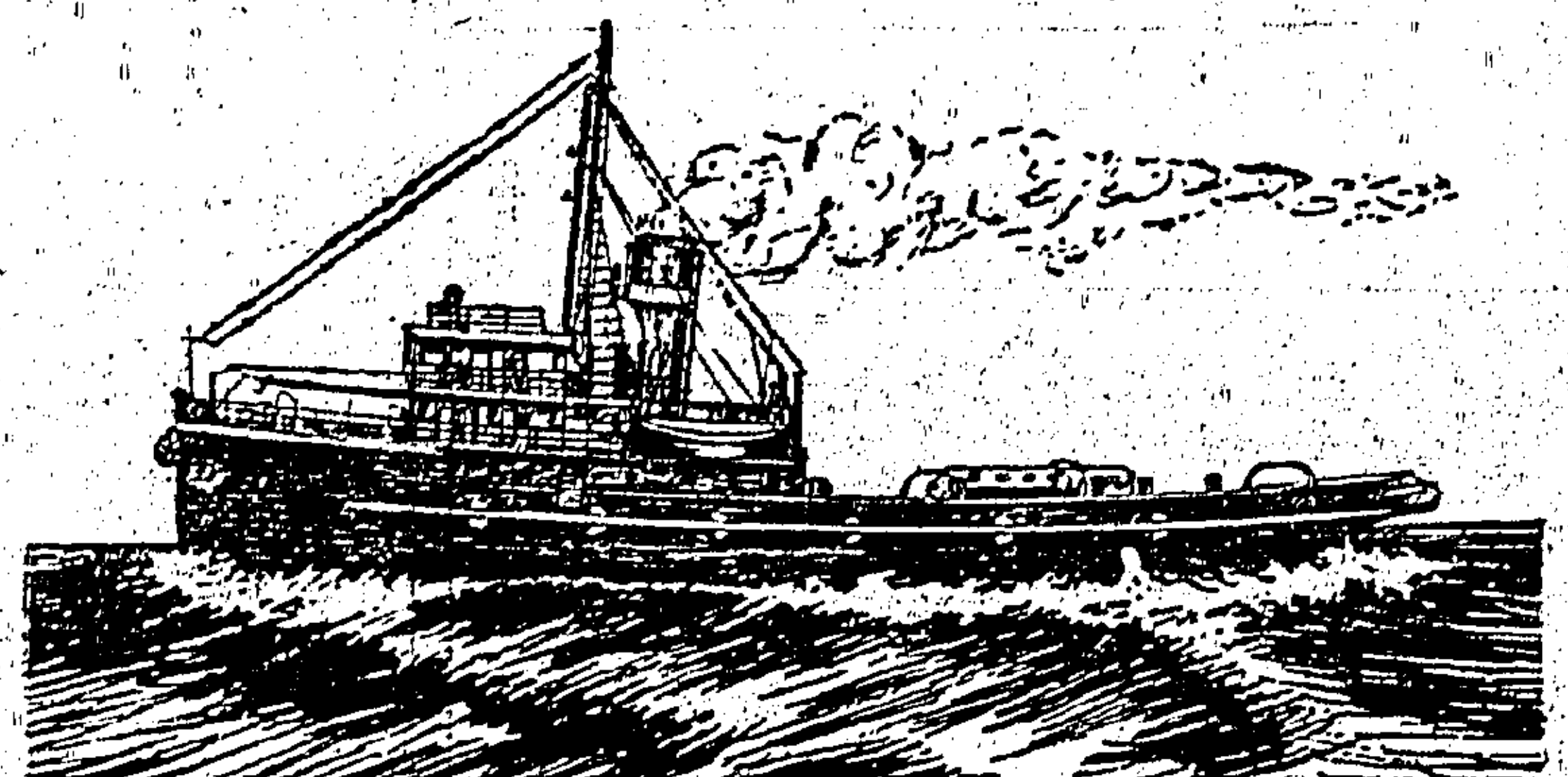
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Steel Twin-Screw Ocean-going Tug and Salvage Steamer

"Henry Keswick"

Built, engine and equipped complete by The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., Hongkong for their own service, 1921. Length 163 ft. B.P., Breadth 34 ft. Depth 17 ft. (m) L.H.P. 2000. Fitted with electrically driven submersible and centrifugal pumps, air compressor, wireless, searchlight and all modern appliances for Salvage Work.

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager:

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A. Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

November 4th.
Xwengchow, British str., 1,572 tons, Capt. C. Plunkett Cole, from Bangkok and Hoihow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B13—B & S.
Kowloon, British str., 1,300 tons, Capt. A. Tucker, from Singapore and Amoy, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B7—B & S.
 November 5th.
Alaska Maru, Japanese str., 7,983 tons, Capt. N. Segawa, from London via Suez, which port she left on Sept. 29th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon wharf—C.P.S.S.
Democritus, British str., 1,047 tons, Capt. A. H. Brown, from Hoihow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C40—Chau Yue Teng.
Empress of Canada, British str., 31,517 tons, from Vancouver and Shanghai, the latter port she left on November 3rd, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon wharf—C.P.S.S.
Fukushima Maru, Japanese str., from Canton, lying at buoy No. C48.
Lushan, British str., 1,211 tons, Capt. H. P. Hope, from Shanghai and Amoy, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B14—B & S.
Mahon, Chile str., from Canton, lying at buoy No. C43.
Nellie, British str., 1,210 tons, Capt. F. S. Murray, from Shanghai, which port she left on November 2nd, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A1—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.
President Pierce, American str., 5,203 tons, Capt. H. L. Jones, from Manila, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon wharf—Pacific Mail.
Santa Maria, Japanese str., from Canton, lying at West Point.
Sing, British str., from Canton, lying at buoy No. B9.
T. M., British str., 3,189 tons, Capt. D. J. McGowan, from Kobe and Amoy, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A4—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.
Tientsin, British str., from Canton, lying at buoy No. B3.
Xwengchow, British str., from Whampoa, lying at Stonecutters.

DEPARTURES.

November 5th.
Gumilo, for Singapore.
Chipping, for Tientsin.
Cheng, for Canton.
Shanghai, for Moji.
Nakatsu Maru, for Fochow.
Hakoda, for Sumarinda.
Hakoda, for Swatow.
Hakoda Maru, for Moji.
Hakoda, for Canton.
Hakoda, for Swatow.
Karlsruhe, for Canton.
Lushan, for Canton.
Manila, for Singapore.
Nanjing Maru, for Hongkong.
Tientsin, for Weihaiwei.
Nanjing, for Amoy.
Tientsin, for Canton.
Wingfat, for Kowloon.
Wingfat, for Hongkong.
Tientsin, for Swatow.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.
 Per P. & O. s.s. **Villor**, on November 4th.—Mr. N. F. Smith, Mr. J. Cardner, Mr. L. Whittaker, Mrs. Price, Mrs. F. Abbey, Mr. Froust, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Payne, Mr. Strange.
 Per P. & O. s.s. **Eastern**, on November 4th.—Miss L. Williams, Mrs. B. Stock, Mr. W. S. McGoldrick, Miss Park, Miss V. Burrows, Dr. Phyllis Haddock, Miss B. Brunt, Miss S. L. K. Tobin, Miss M. E. Jennings, Mrs. A. H. Morgan, Mrs. F. Coran, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Haring, Mr. and Mrs. G. Hug, Mr. T. C. Bernard, Mr. T. H. Andrews, Mr. E. T. Mitton, Mr. J. M. Mathewson, Mrs. Eardley and 5 children.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Angkor (M.M.), due Nov. 7th.
Indyana (Blue Funnel), due Nov. 8th.
Brantford (Blue Line), due to-day.

THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3

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For HAIPHONG via Hoihow & Pakhoi.

For KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy.

For further particulars, please apply to—

S. MITARAL
 Branch Office:
 No. 27, Bousham Street, West
 Tel. Central No. 155.
 Top Floor, King's Building
 Tel. Central No. 145.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The R.M.S. **Empress of Asia** arrived at Yokohama on November 3rd, left in the afternoon, and is due at Vancouver on November 12th.
 The M.M. s.s. **Angkor**, from Marseille, is expected at Hongkong on Wednesday, November 7th, at 11 a.m., and will be despatched for Shanghai and Japan on the 8th at daylight.

The s.s. **Indyana** (Blue Funnel), from Liverpool, left Singapore on the 2nd inst. for this port, and is due here this afternoon.
 The s.s. **Agamemnon** (Blue Funnel), arrived at Liverpool on November 3rd.
 The s.s. **Taungtha** (Blue Funnel), arrived at Liverpool on November 1st.
 The Admiral Oriental liner, **President Madison**, scheduled to sail from Shanghai on Monday, is due at Hongkong tomorrow (Wednesday) at 6 a.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

November 5th at 18.40.—Pressure has decreased moderately at Chefoo and slightly at the majority of continental stations; it has increased slightly over the Philippines. The anticyclone appears to have moved eastward, and to be central over the Yellow Sea.
 Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 13 hours, 5th November, 0.00 inch. Total for January 1st, 108.02 inches, against an average of 80.78 inches.
 The forecast for the 24 hours ending at 13 hours, 6th November, is as follows—

District Forecast

Formosa Channel N.E. winds, fresh.

Hongkong to Gap Rock N.E. winds, moderate fair.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocka do.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan do.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "BOLTON CASTLE."

FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 2nd inst.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 8th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 10th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 8th inst., at 10 a.m., by our Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents, Hongkong, 2nd November, 1923. (1517)

SS. "LIEUTENANT SAINT LOUBERT BIE"

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from DUNKIRK, ANTWERP, MIDDLESBROUGH, and LONDON also Cargo ex s.s. "CHIEF MEGANCIEN MAILHOL" from CUGNAC, in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter. Goods remaining undelivered after the 8th instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 12th instant, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on Thursday, the 8th instant, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

R. RODENFUSER

Acting Agent, Hongkong, 2nd November, 1923. (1518)



HOME VIA CANADA

Hongkong to England

Ship	From	Due	Ship	From	Due
Empress Canada	Nov. 17	Dec. 3	Mellita	Dec. 13	Dec. 20
Empress Russia	Nov. 29	Dec. 17	Minnedosa	Dec. 27	Jan. 3
Empress Australia	Dec. 21	Jan. 9	Marburn	Jan. 16	Jan. 23
Empress Asia	Jan. 10	Jan. 28	Montclair	Feb. 8	Feb. 15

Other Atlantic sailings every few days to Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp, Cherbourg and Hamburg. Admittance of Cabin on Atlantic steamers held here and through tickets issued. Early reservation necessary.

HONGKONG-MANILA SERVICE.

Commencing with the arrival of the **Empress of Russia**, 25th March, the **Empress of Russia** and **Empress of Asia** will make the round trip to Manila from Hongkong, leaving Hongkong on Wednesday after arrival, arriving Manila, Friday Morning, leaving Manila Saturday Evening and arriving Hongkong Monday Morning, 7 A.M.

Three Trans-continental Trains Daily.
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T. K. K.

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REDUCED FARE TO EUROPE. £120—£112—£110.
 First class throughout. Mono class steamers on the Atlantic.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO.

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

STEAMERS

SEIKO MARU (calling at Manila).....23,000 tons, Nov. 18th.

SIBERIA MARU.....20,000 tons, Nov. 30th.

TAIYO MARU.....23,000 tons, Dec. 15th.

TENYO MARU (calling at Manila).....23,000 tons, Jan. 5th, 1924.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO.

VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, ILO, SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN PEDRO, MANZANILLO, BALBOA.

CALLAO, MOLENDINO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMERS

SEIKO MARU.....14,000 tons, December 4th.

RAKUYO MARU.....18,500 tons, January 15th.

JAPAN-HONGKONG-JAVA SERVICE.

OSAKA, KOBE, MOJI, DAIEN, HONGKONG, BATAVIA.

SAMARANG AND SOERABAYA.

STEAMER

PERLA MARU (Keelung, Moji, Kobe and Osaka).....November 29th.

NEW YORK LINE. (Freight only.)

VIA JAVA AND SUEZ.

STEAMER

BIYO MARU.....End of November or Early December.

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Apply to—

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Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITH. King's Building, Tel. No. C. 2374 & 2375.

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SS. "C LOPEZ Y LOPEZ".....18th Dec.

SS. "ISLA DE PANAY".....8th Feb. 1924.

For SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

SS. "C LOPEZ Y LOPEZ".....1st Dec.

SS. "ISLA DE PANAY".....19th Jan. 1924.

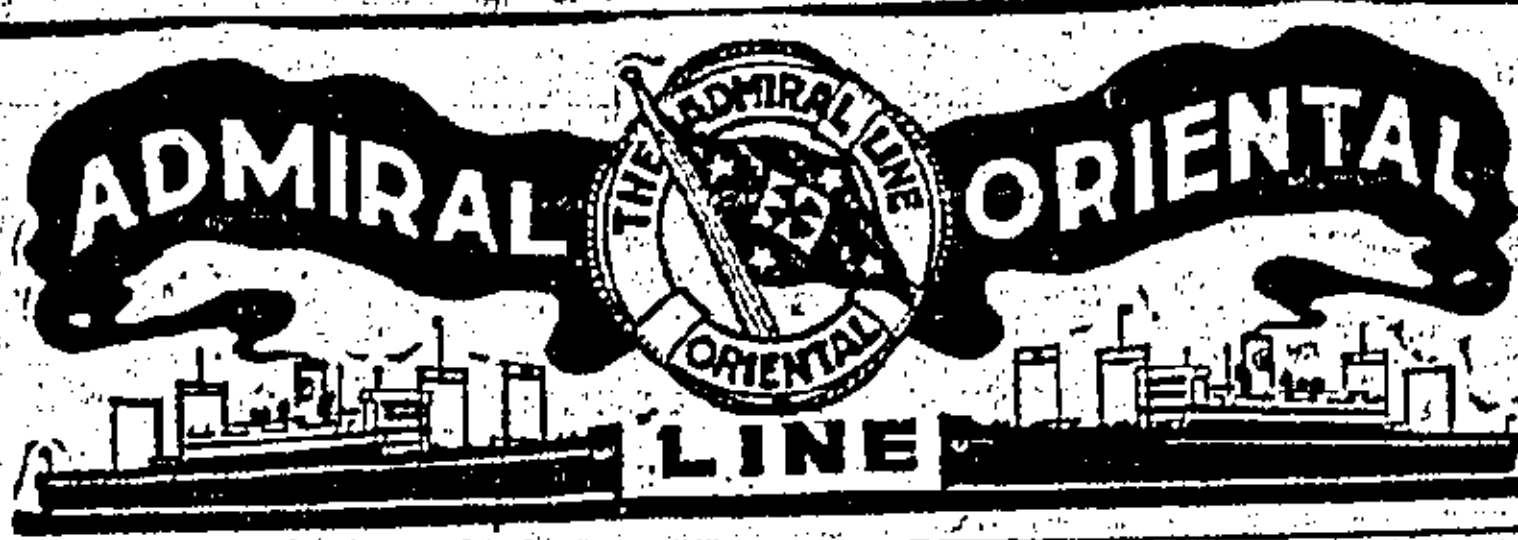
The steamers of this Company are all classed 100-A1 at Lloyd's and are fitted with every modern convenience for the comfort and safety of the passengers.

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"PRESIDENT GRANT"	Nov. 6th	
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	Nov. 18th	
"PRESIDENT MCKINLEY"	Nov. 30th	
"PRESIDENT JACKSON"	Dec. 12th	

TO EUROPE—£120—£112—£110

First Class on the Pacific. First Class on American or Canadian Railways. First Class and Monoclass and Second Class on the Atlantic. Choice of Trans-Continental Railways. Any Line on the Atlantic. Through Accommodations and Booking Arranged.

TO MANILA

Ship	From	Due
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"PRESIDENT MCKINLEY"	Nov. 21st	

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MANAGING AGENTS—UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD

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SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

S.S. "PRESIDENT PIERCE".....Wednesday, Nov. 7th.

S.S. "PRESIDENT LINCOLN".....Wednesday, Nov. 21st.

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HONGKONG-MANILA

S.S. "PRESIDENT LINCOLN".....M. 2217 Nov. 13th.

S.S. "PRESIDENT TAFT".....Monday, Dec. 3rd.

HONGKONG-CALCUTTA

FREIGHT ONLY

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.

S.S. "LAKE FIELDING".....November 13th, at 5 p.m.

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Through passage rates to Europe via America. G.2405, G.2420, G.2440.

SHIZUOKA MARU.....Tuesday, 20th Nov., at 11 a.m.

YOKOHAMA MARU.....Wednesday, 12th Dec.

MANHATTAN, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, &c.

HARUNA MARU.....Wednesday, 7th Nov., at 11 a.m.

HANO MARU.....Wednesday, 2nd Nov., at 11 a.m.

HAKODATE MARU.....Middle of Nov.

TOYOHASHI MARU.....First Half of Nov.

TAJIMA MARU.....First Half of Nov.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, &c.

AKIYAMA.....Wednesday, 14th Nov., at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU.....Wednesday, 19th Dec.

NEW YORK & BOSTON via PANAMA.

TAKAOKA MARU.....Saturday, 24th Nov.

KUNOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town.

KAWACHI MARU.....First half of Dec.

BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.

HAKODATE MARU.....Saturday, 10th Nov.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

AKITA MARU.....Monday, 13th Nov.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TANGO MARU.....Thursday, 22nd Nov.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

ATSUTA MARU.....Tuesday, 6th Nov.

HOLLAND MARU.....Saturday, 10th Nov.

PERAN MARU (Moji, Kobe & Yokohama).....Sunday, 11th Nov.

TAMBA MARU.....Friday, 16th Nov.

For further information apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

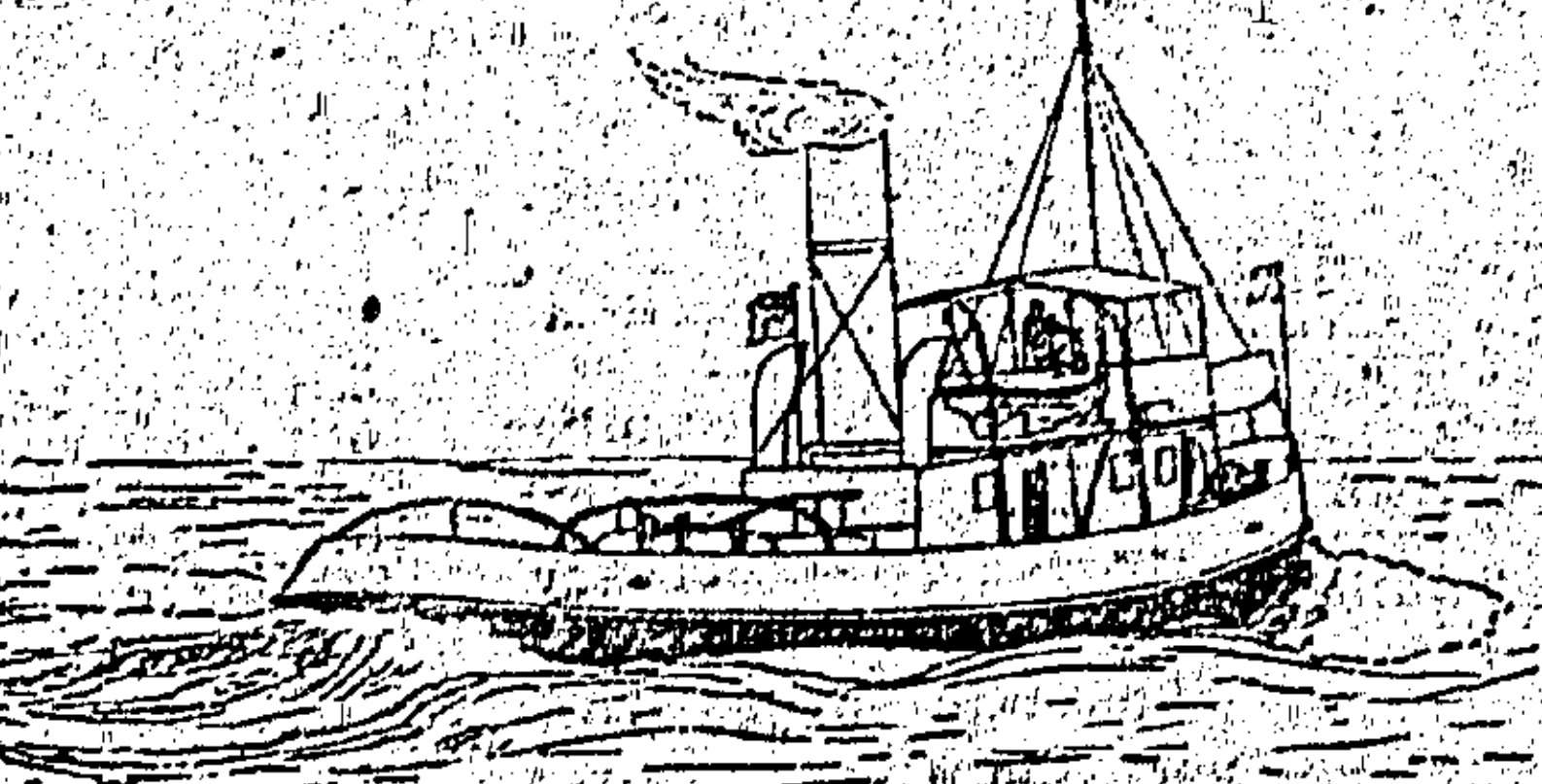
Telephone: Central Nos. 292, 293 & 2423. Y. YAMAMOTO, Manager.

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SHIPBUILDERS, MARINE AND LAND ENGINEERS

builders of Vessels up to 1,500 Tons; Fast Steam Launches and Motor Craft of all kinds; Tugs, Barges, Oil Tankers, Light-draft and River Steamers;

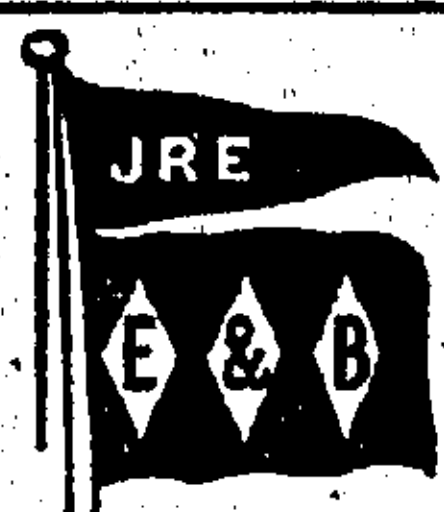
Vessels built and shipped for re-erection abroad.



OLD-FIELD FOR 2011 "LION" BUILD BY W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

ELLERMAN &

BUCKNALL



STEAMSHIP

COMPANY, LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

"CITY OF HANKOW" 10th November Havre, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

"CITY OF PARIS" 13th November Shanghai and Japan.
 "CITY OF KANAKI" 4th December Marseilles & London.
 "CITY OF PARIS" 2nd January Do.
 "CITY OF CANTERBURY" 21st February Do.
 "CITY OF YORK" 30th March Do.
 "CITY OF CAIRO" 18th April Do.

FARES TO LONDON.

Single 1st Class "A" £ 82. "B" £ 84. 2nd Class "A" £ 59. "B" £ 58.
 Return "A" £ 161. "B" £ 147. "A" £ 108. "B" £ 98.

For further particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
(Tel. Central 780).

HOLYOAK, MASSEY & Co., LTD., CANTON.

BOSTON AND NEW YORK

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"TEUCER" via Suez Canal 15th Nov.
 "AJAX" via Suez Canal 25th Nov.
 "CITY OF CORINTH" via Suez Canal 4th Dec.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE OR THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.
(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)
HONGKONG AND CANTON. HOLYOAK, MASSEY & Co., LTD., CANTON.

M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	From Arr. at Hongkong and Sailing for Shanghai and Japan.	Probable Sailing from Hongkong for Marseilles.
OHILL	—	—	12th Nov.
PORTHOS	—	—	15th Nov.
ANCHOR	—	—	18th Dec.
CHAMBERD	5th Oct.	7th Nov.	25th Dec.
PAUL LEBON	19th Oct.	22nd Nov.	25th Dec.
ANDRE LEBON	2nd Nov.	9th Dec.	8th Jan. 1924.
AMBOISE	16th Nov.	20th Dec.	22nd Jan.
	30th Nov.	3rd Jan.	5th Feb.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES.

(Including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).

A CLASS (1st Class) £ 85. 0s. 0d. B CLASS (1st Class) £ 88. 0s. 0d.
 STEAMERS (2nd) £ 63. 0s. 0d. STEAMERS (2nd) £ 62. 0s. 0d.

Through Tickets to London and Leading Towns of Europe.

Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

LIGNE COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).

loading for HAVRE, ANTWERP, & DUNKIRK, about

Also through B/Lading issued to HELSINKI, REVAL and RIGA.

Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

For full Particulars apply to—

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,

Telephone: Central 740.

1, Queen's Building.

CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms, Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

HAIOHNG Capt. J. S. Thomson Tuesday, 6th Nov., at 1 p.m.
 HAIOHNG Capt. W. O. Pasmore Friday, 9th Nov., at 1 p.m.
 HAIOHNG Capt. Ellis Walker Tuesday, 13th Nov., at 1 p.m.

Arrival and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Manager.

JAPAN COAL

AND

GENERAL IMPORTS & EXPORTS

AGENTS FOR—

THE MITSUBISHI MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.
THE OSAKA MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.

MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA

(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO., LTD.)

HEAD OFFICE—TOKIO.

No. 14, PEDDER STREET, HONGKONG

P. & O. British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES
 STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PAKISTAN, WEST INDIES,
 MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, INCLUDING
 NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,
 MEXICO, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Ton.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"NELLORE"	5,553	6th Nov. Noon	Mars., London, Antwerp & R'dam.
"SICILIA"	5,513	14th Nov.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"KALAWA"	10,941	18th Nov.	Mars., G'br., London & Antwerp.
"KALAN"	9,023	24th Nov.	Mars., L'don., A'werp & R'dam.
"BOUDAN"	6,686	30th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"DEVANHA"	6,686	14th Dec.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"KAISAR-I-HIND"	11,430	28th Dec.	Mars., London & Antwerp.
			B'bay, Mars., G'br., L'don. & A'werp.

1924.

"KRIVA"	9,097	11th Jan.	[MARSEILLES & LONDON via Usual Ports of Call.]
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	25th Jan.	do.
"KASHGAR"	5,440	8th Feb.	do.
"KALAWA"	10,911	22nd Feb.	do.
"KALAN"	9,088	7th March	do.
"KALAN"	15,893	21st March	do.
"KALAN"	9,014	4th April	do.
"KALAN"	7,953	18th April	do.
"KALAN"	9,063	2nd May	do.
"KASHMIR"	8,990	16th May	do.
"KRIVA"	9,097	30th May	do.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

"TORILLA"	5,205	7th Nov. 1 p.m.	Straits and Calcutta
"JAPAN"	6,052	14th Nov.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"TANDA"	6,856	6th Dec.	do.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"EASTERN"	4,000	1st Dec.	Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"ARAFURA"	5,000	5th Jan.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	2nd Feb.	do.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following—
 The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver
 The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. (San Francisco, etc.)
 The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape
 The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Melbourne and London via Panama Canal

SAILING TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"EASTERN"	4,000	6th Nov. 9 a.m.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TANDA"	6,856	13th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KAISAR-I-HIND"	11,430	17th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"BOUDAN"	6,686	30th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KRIVA"	9,097	1st Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	5,000	11th Dec.	Moji & Kobe.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	15th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	5,440	28th Dec.	do.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Rangoon must deliver their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.
 First Saloon Passengers may travel by R.I.S.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Calcutta.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Parcels Measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For BOSTON

and
NEW YORK

S.S. "EASTERN PRINCE" on 25th November.

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Great Britain)
St. George's Building
Telephone: Central 2184
Telegrams (Farapineco) [21]

O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION
 LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—via Singapore
 Colombo, Suez and Port Said.
 "AMAZON MARU" Monday, 12th Nov. via Saigon
 RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTO, & BUENOS AIRES—via Saigon
 Singapore, Colombo, Durban and Capetown.
 "TACOMA MARU" Friday, 30th Nov.
 BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.
 "ARGON MARU" Tuesday, 20th Nov.
 BANGKOK, RAISON & SINGAPORE Wednesday, 5th Dec.
 "KINHO MARU" Sunday, 2nd Dec.
 CALCUTTA via Singapore & Rangoon.
 "INDO MARU" Wednesday, 14th Nov.
 VICTORIA, BRATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER via Shanghai and Japan Ports.
 "ALABAMA MARU" Wednesday, 21st Nov.
 NEW YORK via Japan Ports, San Francisco and Panama.
 "HAWANA MARU" Beginning of Nov.
 JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Osaka, Yokohama & Nagoya.
 "ALPS MARU" Thursday, 15th Nov.
 KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY. Wednesday, 28th Nov.
 "AMAKUSA MARU" Sunday, 11th Nov., 10 a.m.
 TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY. Sunday, 18th Nov., 10 a.m.
 "KINHO MARU" Thursday, 6th Nov., 8 a.m.
 TAKAO & KEELUNG. Friday, 16th Nov.
 "KINHO MARU" For further particulars please apply to—
 OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
 2, SHIMA, Managata [9]
 Telephone Nos. 4083, 4085, 4080.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.,
LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Ports	Steamer	Date of Departure
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 8th Nov., D.L.
WEIHAIWEI & NEWCHANG	"TIENTSIN"	On 8th Nov., D.L.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KINGYUAN"	On 8th Nov., 10 a.m.
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 8th Nov., 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"LUCHOW"	On 8th Nov., 10 a.m.
TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 8th Nov., 10 a.m.
AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KWEIYANG"	On 8th Nov., Noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"LIANGCHOW"	On 10th Nov., D.L.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"YINGCHOW"	On 11th Nov., 10 a.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SZECHEWEN"	On 13th Nov., D.L.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KALGAN"	On 13th Nov., 10 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 13th Nov., 4 p.m.
HOIHOW, KAHKUI & HAIPHONG	"YUNNAN"	On 14th Nov., 11 a.m.
MANILA	"TAKING"	On 14th Nov., 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 15th Nov., 10 a.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—Regular service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Saturdays (via Swatow) and Tuesdays (via Amoy) Tuesdays (via Swatow) and Saturdays (direct) extending to Tientsin. Cargo taken on through B/Lading to all Far East and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Hongkong.
 BANGKOK LINE—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays (via Amoy) and Saturdays (via Swatow) to Bangkok. A daily qualified Doctor is carried. For freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.) Agents.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)
Agents.
CARGO & PASSAGE CAN BE ISSUED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (John Swire & Sons, Ltd.)

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Steamer	From Hongkong to Australia	Leave Hongkong for Manila, Sandakan, Thure, Ia. & Ant. Ports
"CHANGSHA"	—	14th November, 4 p.m.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares, Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports. For freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.) Agents.
 Telephone Central No. 25.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED

NEW YORK BERTH

For BOSTON & NEW YORK via SUEZ

"BOLTON CASTLE" sailing on or about 12th Nov.
 "MUNCASTER CASTLE" sailing on or about 12th Dec.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

TAKING CARGO FOR GENOA, NAPLES, VENICE, TRIESTE AND ALL OTHER ITALIAN PORTS, ALSO CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR LEBANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

FIUME having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

VESSELS HAVE ACCOMMODATION FOR SALOON PASSENGERS.

REDUCED FARE FROM HONGKONG TO ITALIAN PORTS £68.

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE

"DUCHESSA D'AOSTA" sailing on or about Beginning Dec.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

via SINGAPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.

"VENEZIA" sailing on or about 6th Nov.
 "FIUME-L" sailing on or about Early Dec.
 "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA" sailing on or about Early Jan.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

From CALCUTTA and COLOMBO to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

"UMZINTO" sailing from Calcutta on or about 1st Dec.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

Telephone Central 1030. Agents.

STRUTHERS & BARRY

OPERATING U.S. GOVERNMENT SALES.

EXPRESS FREIGHT SERVICE.

TO LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO

FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

U.S.S. "West Cactus" Due Hongkong 6th Nov.
 Leave Hongkong 7th Nov.

U.S.S. "West Prospect" Due Hongkong 22nd Nov.
 Leave Hongkong 27th Nov.

U.S.S. "West Mahwah" Due Hongkong 2nd Dec.
 Leave Hongkong 4th Dec.

U.S.S. "West Prospect" Due Hongkong 22nd Nov.
 Leave Hongkong 27th Nov.

U.S.S. "West Mahwah" Due Hongkong 2nd Dec.
 Leave Hongkong 4th Dec.

U.S.S. "West Prospect" Due Hongkong 22nd Nov.
 Leave Hongkong 27th Nov.

U.S.S. "West Mahwah" Due Hongkong 2nd Dec.
 Leave Hongkong 4th Dec.

U.S.S. "West Prospect" Due Hongkong 22nd Nov.
 Leave Hongkong 27th Nov.

